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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1970

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Variable clouds, occasional showers. Temp. 50-55 (40-61). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 50-55 (40-61). Wednesday: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 50-55 (40-61). Thursday: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 50-55 (40-61). Friday: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 50-55 (40-61). Saturday: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 50-55 (40-61). Sunday: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 50-55 (40-61).

Austria	55 F.	Libya	95 F.	Yugoslavia	50 F.
Belgium	55 F.	Luxembourg	50 F.		
Denmark	55 F.	Netherlands	50 F.		
France	55 F.	Norway	50 F.		
Germany	55 F.	Portugal	50 F.		
Greece	55 F.	Spain	50 F.		
Ireland	55 F.	Sweden	50 F.		
Italy	55 F.	Switzerland	50 F.		
Japan	55 F.	Turkey	50 F.		
Lebanon	55 F.	U.S. Military	50 F.		

New Quakes Rock Turkey as Death Count Tops 1,700

GEDIZ, Turkey, March 30 (UPI)—New earthquakes burst across western Turkey's disaster zone today, followed by floods, snowstorms and a threat of plague.

One misery after another pounded a 150-mile arc of Anatolia, already struggling to recover from the devastating quakes of the past week.

The death toll has soared to 1,700 and the number of injured to over 4,000 and the figures are rising every minute, Turkish Housing Minister Hayrettin Nakipoglu said tonight. Reuters reported.

Mr. Nakipoglu pledged, "We will rebuild the town of Gediz," but he said scientists were already carrying out tests to discover a safer site than the quake-plagued mountain belt.

About half the town's buildings were destroyed, and most of those left standing were dangerously damaged. Local officials believe they will have to come down in the interests of safety.

Death and decay brought still another threat—that of plague. A medical officer at Gediz said, "The suffocating smell in the air is a sign of approaching catastrophe after disaster."

The new quakes began with a tremor of Force 4 on the Richter scale. It was felt from Gediz to Izmir, about 140 miles west of the Aegean coast, at 3 a.m. The shocks

built up to a Force 7 upheaval at 10:05 a.m. Shock waves rumbled through Izmir and subside every five minutes throughout the day.

The 10:05 a.m. quake spanned a 150-mile crescent from Bursa, about 53 miles south of Istanbul in the north, to Izmir, on the west coast.

In Bursa, part of a newly built flat auto factory collapsed. In Saruhanli, a farm town 80 miles west of Gediz, people knelt in prayer in the streets while buildings fell right and left of them.

"It's impossible to walk a straight line here," an official reported from Bursa when after-quakes continued intermittently.

Shortly after the 10 a.m. quake series, officials reported a Gediz stream had burst its banks about nine miles from the town and begun flooding adjacent areas to depths of as much as 24 feet with boiling-hot water.

To the east, in central Anatolia, officials reported rain had caused the Taurus River to overflow and swamp 130 homes along its banks. They said the nearby city of Eskisehir, rocking atop its own earth tremors, was threatened by the flood.

In the Gediz and Emet sub-provinces, nightingale rain turned to swirling snow today. Officials said a total of 45 villages lay beyond the reach of rescue workers. The villages were weathering the storm without electricity, food or fresh water.

A measure of the suffering still to be uncovered in some of these remote towns came today in a report from Akcaalan, a village near Gediz. Its mayor said he estimated 500 of Akcaalan's 1,700 residents died in the weekend quakes, including five of his own family.

The street signaled the vehicle to stop and when he was ignored, he emptied his pistol at it.

The shots shattered the rear window of the car, and as it swerved near a corner one of the officials tumbled out, the watchman said.

He said the Russian got to his feet and walked to the Soviet embassy, aided by officials who ran from the building. Reporters later found a trail of blood leading to the door of the embassy.

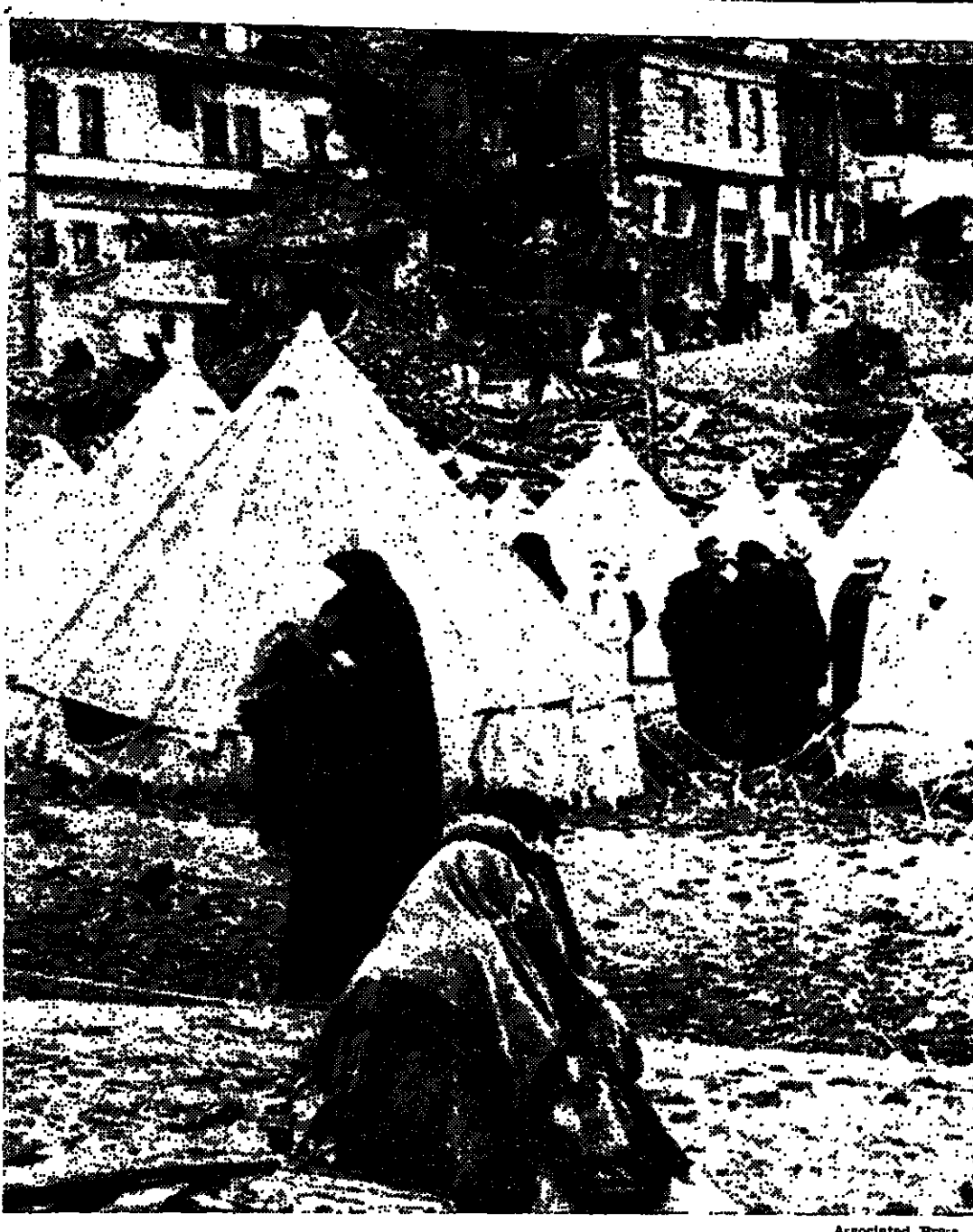
The car was finally caught by a police patrol some 15 blocks from the scene of the kidnapping. Police fire punctured its tires and it zigzagged wildly to a halt.

A running gun battle then broke out along the crowded street. Witnesses said three persons from the car were rushed to hospital. But a hospital spokesman said four injured had been brought in from the scene.

But even these reports were confused as different hospitals were involved. Some of the injured were apparently transferred from one hospital to another during the night.

The Soviet Embassy said only that Yuri Pivovarov, assistant head of the Soviet trade mission in Argentina, was recovering from injuries received when he was struck on the head with a gun.

Mr. Pivovarov was overpowered when he drove into the garage after a Sunday trip with his wife



TENTS have been put up in Gediz, Turkey, to house homeless survivors of earthquake.

Language Bar In Voting Goes To High Court

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—The Supreme Court agreed today to decide whether non-English-speaking persons in 19 states are unconstitutionally deprived of their voting rights if they must register in English.

The court accepted an appeal by a group of Mexican-American workers in Yakima County, Wash.

They were not allowed to register to vote in the 1968 primary and general election, when they could not answer the question: "Can you read and speak English?"

Russia Tests Giant Missiles Carrying Multiple Warheads

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Soviet Union test-fired two of its long-range SS-9 missiles with multiple warheads into the Pacific last weekend, the Defense Department said today.

A spokesman said the Russians "could be approaching the point at which they could make a deployment decision with this series of tests."

These were the first SS-9 missile tests announced by the United States since last spring.

However, the Russians have been testing a variety of missiles. Since strategic arms limitation talks began in Helsinki last November, the Soviet testing rate has about doubled that of the U.S. tests since the opening of the SALT talks.

The latest Soviet test series was foreshadowed on March 20 when the Russians radioed a warning for shipping to stay clear of an area in the northwest Pacific until April 10.

U.S. vessels observed the impact of the two SS-9s, the Defense Department spokesman indicated. He said the missiles each carried triple warheads.

The Russian system at this point in development is capable of hurling multiple warheads in a pattern which Pentagon officials have said could destroy U.S. Minuteman ICBMs in underground silos.

While multiple, the warheads cannot yet be independently targeted to separate objectives. But even in their present state, the SS-9s are considered a threat to the U.S. nuclear deterrent represented by the Minuteman.

The United States is hearing the completion of a two-year test series of multiwarhead missiles and is planning to deploy the first of them on Minuteman-3 missiles this June.

The Russians have recently issued statements accusing the United States of accelerating the arms race and diminishing chances for success at the SALT talks.

N.Y., Chicago Flights Halved Legal Pressure Builds Up As Air 'Sick-Out' Continues

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—Legal pressures built up today against the six-day-long "sick-out" of air controllers, which is causing continued flight cancellations and hours-long delays on many of the nation's airways.

Last week, FAA administrator John A. Shaffer warned absentee controllers in telegrams that the government would move promptly against those who continued "an illegal strike." By law, federal employees are forbidden to strike.

The promised action came today in the form of "proposed letters of termination," constituting a 30-day notice of dismissal. Civil Service Commission regulations grant an employee the opportunity to reply, and right of appeal to his agency and then to the commission.

A federal judge in Brooklyn tonight issued a back-to-work order against the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization.

U.S. District Judge Orrin G. Judd issued a restraining order at the request of 13 airlines and their representative, the Air Transport Association, who called the strike an effort "to coerce the FAA and the government of the United States to accede to certain demands of PATCO."

Meanwhile a rival union, the National Association of Government Employees, said it would seek an injunction against PATCO in Washington. The "sick-out," said NAGE, amounts to a "power struggle" between PATCO and the FAA.

PATCO called for the stoppage to underline its claim to recognition as the sole bargaining agent for its members.

Henry B. Rothblatt, said following the new verdict that the instructions of the military judge had given the court "no choice but to bring in a verdict of guilty."

He added that the finding of a lesser charge by the court "really was an exoneration of Jim Duffy. But we are not satisfied with the verdict."

"There was negligent homicide, but it was on the part of the Army and not by Jim Duffy," the New York lawyer told newsmen outside the courthouse at this vast military base.

Mr. Rothblatt noted that the military judge had denied the basic premise of his defense case, which insisted that the Army's policy of using the "body count" as the measure of military efficiency in Vietnam was what was responsible for the deaths.

The premier left open the possibility of re-establishing diplomatic ties with the Saigon government and Thailand. Asked if his government planned to have diplomatic ties with Bangkok and Saigon, he replied: "This is premature. We are studying the question."

The premier also made the official announcement that his government had decided to return the hijacked American munitions ship, the Columbus Eagle, held since March 15, to its U.S. owners and release its captain and the 12-man crew.

Lt. Gen. Lon No. said the release of the ship would be arranged through a third, neutral party, "probably India."

However, he said the two American hijackers, currently being held at a military prison near here, could remain in Cambodia if they wished.

Officer's Murder Conviction Is Reduced to Manslaughter

LONG BINH, South Vietnam, March 30 (UPI)—A U.S. military court revoked today a conviction for premeditated murder in a case involving a young Army lieutenant charged with ordering the slaying of an unarmed Vietnamese civilian.

The court instead found Lt. James B. Duffy, 22, guilty of a lesser charge of involuntary manslaughter for allowing one of his sergeants to shoot Do Van Man, a Vietnamese farmer, last Sept. 5.

The original conviction would have meant a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment for Lt. Duffy. The maximum sentence for involuntary manslaughter is six years in prison. The actual sentence will be left to the discretion of the court, which is expected to pronounce sentence tomorrow.

Lt. Duffy's civilian lawyer, Henry B. Rothblatt, said following the new verdict that the instructions of the military judge had given the court "no choice but to bring in a verdict of guilty."

He added that the finding of a lesser charge by the court "really was an exoneration of Jim Duffy. But we are not satisfied with the verdict."

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The main purpose of the visit will be talks with President Nixon, but Mr. Brandt plans to arrive next Saturday and go first to El Paso, Texas, to spend three days with German Air Force men undergoing anti-aircraft training at Fort Bliss.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has moved up his official visit to the United States from April 10 to this Saturday, U.S. officials said today.

The main purpose of the visit will be talks with President Nixon, but Mr. Brandt plans to arrive next Saturday and go first to El Paso, Texas, to spend three days with German Air Force men undergoing anti-aircraft training at Fort Bliss.

Cambodia Border Area Is Swept by Uprisings

Reds Said To Foment Rebellion

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 30 (UPI)—Anti-government uprisings fomented by the Viet Cong have broken out in the seven Cambodian provinces bordering Vietnam, reports from the area said today.

The government said the Viet Cong was sending thousands of guerrillas into Cambodia to stir up more trouble.

One guerrilla group was reported 37 miles from Phnom Penh and the Defense Ministry said a force of Viet Cong and Cambodians in revolt has pushed from five to seven miles into the interior of the country.

(Several) hundred persons have been killed or wounded in the rioting by supporters of deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Reuters reported from Saigon, quoting travelers arriving from Phnom Penh.

Although the major Viet Cong incursion has penetrated only a few miles, European planters in Phnom Penh said Dutch and French landowners along the Mekong River in Kampong Cham Province were leaving rubber and tobacco plantations as far as 50 miles from the Vietnam frontier.

Appeal to UN

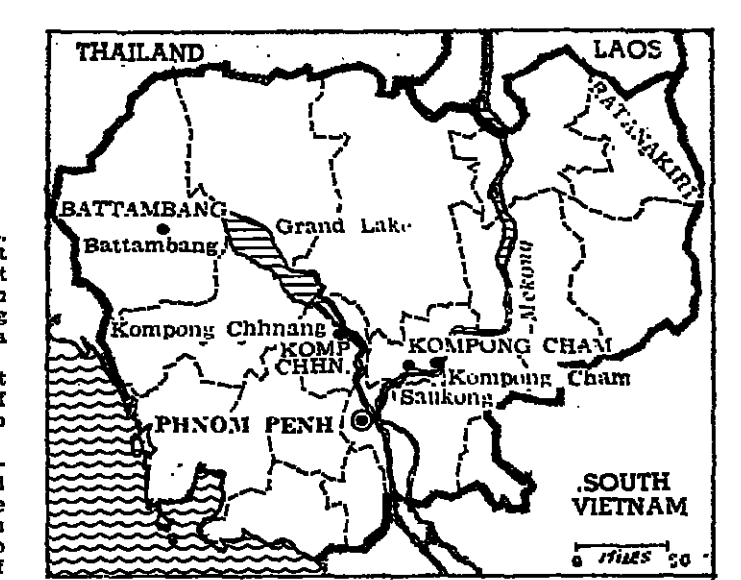
Premier Lon Nol said today that Cambodia had appealed to the United Nations for an observer team to come here and verify reports that the Viet Cong are violating the Cambodian border.

He told newsmen, "There have been fights between our troops and Viet Cong and that's why we made the appeal."

The premier had appealed earlier to the International Control Commission as well as the UN for support.

At the UN in New York, it was announced that the Cambodian government has fired its UN ambassador, Huot Sambath, because of his allegiance to Prince Sihanouk and replaced him with the chargé d'affaires, Or Kosalek.

[The latter made the announcement in charging that Prince Sihanouk had committed "treachery" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Cambodia—under attack from within and without.

If Situation Keeps Deteriorating Cambodia May Ask Arms Aid From 'Friendly Countries'

By T. D. Allman

PHNOM PENH, March 30 (UPI)—The new Cambodian leaders, in their first press conference since taking power on March 18, said today that if the military situation in Cambodia continued to deteriorate they would ask "friendly countries," including the United States, for military assistance.

The Premier, Lt. Gen. Lon Nol, the deputy premier, Prince Sisowath Sihanouk, and Foreign Minister Yem Samboeuv answered questions for more than an hour at the premier's home in the Phnom Penh suburbs.

Asked what course his government would follow if diplomatic initiatives failed to remove an estimated 40,000 Vietnamese Communist troops from Cambodia, the premier said his nation would rely on military means. "We have not wasted time," he general said, "we have the available manpower, but we might ask for arms from friendly countries. We would also buy them if possible."

Asked if Cambodia would take arms from anti-Communist nations, such as the United States, South Vietnam and Thailand, the premier replied, "from all friendly countries," but he stressed that the situation in Cambodia was not yet serious enough to warrant such an appeal for foreign arms.

Rules Out Foreign Troops

The premier also ruled out the possibility of foreign troops fighting the Communists in Cambodia. The willingness to accept American arms under certain circumstances represented the latest change in government policy here.

[In Washington, a State Department spokesman said there have been no requests or hints of request from Cambodia for U.S. arms aid, the Associated Press reported.

"To my knowledge it hasn't been raised either in Washington or Phnom Penh," press officer Robert J. McCloskey told newsmen asking whether the Cambodian leadership had broached the possibility of U.S. military assistance.]

In an interview earlier this week, Prince Sihanouk said Cambodia would not accept arms from America because it would compromise Cambodian neutrality.

The leaders also announced at the press conference that they had wired the Cambodian mission to the United Nations yesterday instructing them to ask the Security Council to send a fact-finding mission to Cambodia to document the presence of Communist Vietnamese troops in this country.

Rally World Support

The foreign minister, Mr. Samboeuv, said the effort at the United Nations was part of an attempt to rally international support to the new regime's efforts to end North Vietnamese use of Cambodian territory to fight the Vietnam war.

The foreign minister also said that the French and British Embassies here had been requested to assist in re-activating the International Control Commission in Cambodia. The commission's activities here were suspended for months ago at the request of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed head of state.

The premier left open the possibility of re-establishing diplomatic ties with the Saigon government and Thailand. Asked if his government planned to have diplomatic ties with Bangkok and Saigon, he replied: "This is premature. We are studying the question."

The premier also made the official announcement that his government had decided to return the hijacked American munitions ship, the Columbus Eagle, held since March 15, to its U.S. owners and release its captain and the 12-man crew.

Lt. Gen. Lon No. said the release of the ship would be arranged through a third, neutral party, "probably India."

However, he said the two American hijackers, currently being held at a military prison near here, could remain in Cambodia if they wished.

Buenos Aires Kidnap Attempt Against Soviet Envoys Fails

Buenos Aires, March 30 (UPI)—An attempt—probably by rightists—to kidnap members of the Soviet Embassy here ended in failure last night after a high-speed car chase and gun battle in the streets.

Not mystery surrounded the incident today when the Russians insisted that only one diplomat was involved despite an eyewitness report that two persons had been seized.

The evening newspaper La Razon said a second Russian, injured in the midnight when police cornered the kidnappers last night, was released today when armed men headed up an ambulance transferring him from one hospital to another.

According to an eyewitness, the kidnap attempt was made by a group of men who followed the diplomatic car to the garage while a fourth man held him at gunpoint.

Behind the Russian car was a Soviet trade official, an embassy secretary, their wives and some children.

The nightwatchman said the women and children were waved aside by the gang who tied up the new officials, forced them back into the car and sped away.

Hearing one of the women scream for help, a policeman in

Unpublished Dickens Letter Condemns U.S. 'Follies'

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, March 30 (UPI)—On April 1, 1842, at the midpoint of a six-month trip to America, Charles Dickens confided his bitter impressions of the visit to his friend William C. Macready in a still unpublished—and apparently unknown—letter.

"I have not changed, I cannot change, my dear Macready," he wrote, "my secret opinion of this country; its follies, vices, grossness, disappointments . . . I believe the heaviest blow ever dealt by this nation in its ultimate failure of its example to the earth."

The 1,750-word letter, which seems to have gone unnoticed even to scholars, goes on display today at the Pierpont Morgan Library as part of an exhibition of the library's Dickens treasures, to commemorate the centenary of his death, Dickens died June 9, 1870.

Dickens's harsh indictment of American society, written in his small, neat handwriting on a sheet of paper from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati (which will account



"I believe the heaviest blow ever dealt at liberty's head will be dealt by this nation in its ultimate failure of its example to the earth."

for tremulous writing") had been kept in the vaults of the Morgan collection since it was acquired in 1905 in a lot of 1,375 letters from J. Pearson, a London dealer.

When he made his journey to America, Dickens cut a dashing figure as a successful novelist barely 30 years old with flowing locks of hair falling over his high forehead which seemed to annoy some of his more conservative hosts. The purpose of the trip was to write an

American notebook for his publishers, Chapman and Hall, and to counteract the caustic picture of America conveyed in a series of contemporary works.

Dickens was convinced that he could understand, as other authors could not, "a democratic, kindless country freed from the shackles of class rule," according to Edgar Johnson, professor of English at City College of New York and author of Dickens's definitive biography.

27 Posts Assaulted in Three Days

Six More Israeli Positions Attacked by Syrian Troops

DAMASCUS, March 30 (Reuters).—Syrian Army units attacked six more Israeli positions on the cease-fire line last night and tonight, a military spokesman said here. It makes a total of 37 Israeli posts attacked in the last three days.

He declared that Syrian units destroyed two posts with rockets in raids at 6 p.m. today in the Rafid and Qalaa areas across the cease-fire line. The Syrian units returned 30 minutes later without losses, he said.

Earlier today, a spokesman said that Syrian troops attacked four

Israeli posts in the occupied Golan heights last night. An army communiqué said that engineering installations were destroyed in the attacks mounted in the southern and central sectors of the occupied heights last night. The Syrians returned with two wounded after the three-hour operation, ending at midnight, it reported.

One Israeli Wounded
TEL AVIV, March 30 (UPI).—An Israeli Army spokesman said one Israeli soldier was wounded in tonight's Syrian attack on front-line positions along the cease-fire line. He said there were no Israeli casualties in last night's raids. He said an Israeli soldier was injured in a Syrian mortar barrage in the Rafid area, bringing total Israeli losses in Syrian attacks this month to two killed and 14 wounded. Eight Syrians have been killed in the attacks, he said. The raid tonight was the fifth this month.

Meanwhile, Israeli planes returned to attack Egypt for the first time since Friday and returned safely 45 minutes later. The targets for today's raid, a spokesman said, were Egyptian military targets in the southern and central sectors of the Suez Canal. In another development today, an army spokesman said an Israeli patrol "recently" captured a six-man Arab guerrilla squad commissioned to strike at the town of Nabulus, on the occupied West Bank. The spokesman said the captives, captured in the Jordan valley, intended to carry out other sabotage attacks in the West Bank. He said the guerrilla squad was captured shortly after crossing the Jordan River and the Israeli patrol did not suffer any casualties.

Eban Notes Soviet Policy
JERUSALEM, March 30 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban today said growing Soviet penetration in Egypt was not only a cause of concern for Israel but also for the United States. Soviet policy in the area is one of controlled tension and, while avoiding a direct confrontation with the United States, Moscow is not discouraging the Arabs from launching a new war in the area, Mr. Eban said.

Soviet Envoy Kidnap Foiled

(Continued from Page 1)
and children and was the only Soviet official involved in the incident, an embassy spokesman said. His condition was described as not serious.

The second embassy official reported to have been in the car had apparently disappeared. Observers speculated that he could have been taken to a private hospital and that his embassy duties probably involved security.

Police, ordered not to release information, were unable to clarify the situation. The attack was believed to have been carried out by a rightist terrorist organization as a reprisal for the leftist kidnapping of Paraguayan Consul Joaquín Waldemar Sanchez last week. Mr. Sanchez was released when the government refused an exchange deal offered by the kidnappers—the Argentine Liberation Front (FAL).

Last night's kidnap attempt followed a threat by a rightist nationalist group last Wednesday to kill the Soviet Ambassador to Argentina, describing the incident as a provocative action by criminals.

Soviet Protest
MOSCOW, March 30 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today protested to Argentina against the attempted kidnapping of an embassy official, describing the incident as a provocative action by criminals.

Observers Barred From Greek Court

Bombs Explode In Athens Area

ATHENS, March 30 (AP).—Eight foreign observers were officially denied access to a mass military trial of 34 persons today after they were told "their presence constitutes an insult to the dignity of Greek justice."

A joint statement by the foreign observers said they were not permitted to be "officially present" in the courtroom where members of the alleged subversive organization "Democratic Defense" are on trial. The trial entered its fourth day today.

The observers were present at the court-martial proceedings for the first two days. The statement said Dimitrios Zepheropoulos, director general of the government press department, had told them "precisely... the presence of foreign observers constitutes an insult to the dignity of Greek justice."

Incomplete Mission
The observers took note of this refusal, the statement added, "and of the fact they could not complete their mission."

The eight observers represent the International Commission of Jurists, International Federation of Human Rights, Belgian League of Human Rights, Conference of Presidents of the West German Universities, German Jurists Association, French League of Human Rights and the Canadian Civil Liberties Association.

One of the foreign observers said the group planned to leave Athens as soon as possible because its presence served no further purpose. (Speaking to a group of foreign correspondents after the Greek government's decision to bar them from the trial, attorney Karl Jaffery, of Toronto, representing the Canadian Civil Liberties Union, said most of the observers were going back to their countries because their mission had been ended by powers beyond their own, a Reuters dispatch explained.)

Mr. Jaffery said: "I have been quite unhappy about legal proceedings so far. Nothing we heard during the two days we were in court would have been accepted as evidence in any North American court."

Mr. Jaffery said: "Police witnesses were saying, 'All these defendants were connected to an organization,' and when they have been asked if they know that from their own knowledge, they said: 'No we know that because sources told us that.'"

"They were asked by defense lawyers if they would reveal their sources and their reply was, 'Of course not. We cannot possibly do that.' That is not evidence in any sense that common law understands it."

Bomb Damage
At today's proceedings, five army demolition experts described the damage caused by bombs allegedly set off by the Democratic Defense.

Most of the explosions took place in central Athens. One bomb that went off under a couch in Olympic Airways downtown Athens killed one person and injured five persons. Five persons were wounded by flying glass when an explosion shattered a large plate glass window of the National Bank of Greece, a semi-state organization.

As the witnesses testified, reports of three explosions circulated through the Greek capital. One explosion was reported in a suburb between Athens and its port city of Piraeus, a traditional left stronghold before the army swept into power 35 months ago and suspended parliamentary rule.

There were no injuries reported from today's blasts, but one explosion knocked down a wall in an empty lot. It was the first time in more than a month that bombs were reported to have exploded in or near Athens.



EVIDENCE OF COMPLICITY—Governor of Kampong Cham Province, Cambodia, Kim Chheng, shows a captured Viet Cong prisoner to provincial officials. The prisoner was one of 14 seized over the weekend during continuing pro-Sihanouk demonstrations.

World Relief Is on Way to Quake Zones

ANKARA, March 30 (Reuters).—International relief agencies rallied to the earthquake-battered people of western Turkey today after the Turkish Red Crescent reported that tens of thousands were without shelter and short of food.

The Red Crescent itself was airlifting thousands of tents, a field hospital and mobile kitchens to the disaster area, centered on Gediz. American trucks with water, tents and medicine rolled out of the U.S. Air Force base at Cigli, near Izmir, 175 miles from Gediz late last night.

Offers of Help
The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva appealed to its members for ambulances, trucks, tents, blankets and food.

It also asked for rice, flour, sugar, butter, macaroni and biscuits, as well as for cash to purchase supplies on the spot.

The Red Cross League said it had received offers of help from seven member societies in Sweden, Norway, East and West Germany, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

They are sending tents, blankets, food and later perhaps medicines. British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart asked Britain's Ambassador in Ankara to find out how Britain could best help.

Oxfam, the British relief organization, said its special "Bristol team" of skilled rescue workers, which is helping in previous Turkish earthquakes, was standing by and would fly out if requested.

The Save the Children Fund in London meanwhile cabled \$1,000 (\$2,400) to the Turkish Child Welfare Society.

The Norwegian Red Cross set aside 50,000 crowns (about \$7,300) as preliminary aid and said 4,000 blankets were ready to be sent.

German Aid
West German Chancellor Willy Brandt told Turkish Premier Süleyman Demirel in a telegram, "Please be assured you can count on us in your efforts to relieve the emergency."

The West German Red Cross announced a contribution of 100,000 marks (about \$26,400) and an immediate shipment of tents, medical supplies and blankets. It opened a special bank account in Bonn for public contributions.

In Ankara foreign ambassadors have been consulting with the Turkish Foreign Ministry and the Red Crescent to prepare lists of the most needed relief supplies.

The Foreign Ministry said offers of aid have been pouring in from all over the world. United States Air Force transport planes at Turkish bases have been ordered to stand by to carry relief to the area and evacuate the injured.

1,115 Absent
But FAA said that supervisory personnel were filling in and that travel remained safe, despite PATCO's assertions of several near-collisions among airlines in the past few days. FAA reported a national total of 1,115 controllers stayed away in New York yesterday, and 147 of 225 in Chicago.

Only half the usual number of airlines were allowed to fly into and out of New York's three airports and Chicago's normally bustling O'Hare Field.

On behalf of the airlines, whose economic pinch has been aggravated by revenue lost because of the controllers' slowdown, a complaint was made by ATA spokesman Bill Jackson.

"There is no reason why today should be any better than the last five days," he said gloomily. "This is a big, big normal day for the airlines. Instead of the usual 6,000 flights normally, we would have had 7,500 to 8,000 to accommodate the Easter traffic."

He said the controller stoppage probably would cause cancellation of 10 percent—about 750—of the expected flights.

PATCO and the FAA, continuing their war of claims and counter-claims, disagreed on the effectiveness of the slowdown. On FAA's

Cambodia Border Provinces Are Swept by Rebellions

(Continued from Page 1)
overthrow March 18 of Prince Sihanouk as chief of state often refer to themselves as "the movement." The National Committee of Salvation, an organization of top leaders and intellectuals formed last week, is the core of "the movement."

It decided on the new mobilization measures, according to informed sources, primarily as a measure of psychological warfare—putting North Vietnam and the Viet Cong on notice that Cambodia intends to defend itself and actively pursue its goal of forcing the evacuation of Communist troops that have intruded across the long frontier with South Vietnam.

The call-up of reservists and veterans is expected to add between 10,000 and 15,000 men to the standing army of 35,000. People in this country of seven million take special pride in telling foreigners that they have twice as many Buddhist monks as soldiers.

One major incident was reported near the provincial capital of Kampong Cham, 45 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, where a mob has burned cars and killed their occupants, including two members of the National Assembly.

In the same city a mob of 1,000 to 2,000 moved against a unit of government troops holding a city square. The troops opened fire, reportedly killing 27 persons and wounding 62. Twenty-two persons were killed when pro-Sihanouk demonstrators were stopped by army gunfire at a bridge across the Mekong.

UPI cameraman Ed Van Kan reported from Tran Kim, 50 miles south of Phnom Penh, that mobs stopped at least five cars and backed the occupants to death on Friday and Saturday.

He said five government armored cars and trucks with 150 troops arrived from a nearby military base and sprayed the demonstrators with machine-gun fire. Troops broke into homes, dragging out the occupants. One black-pajama-clad suspect was identified as a Viet Cong soldier.

Phnom Penh itself was calm, however. U.S.-built Sherman tanks guarded main government buildings and troops with an assortment of modern weapons patrolled the city. The airport was reopened this morning after being closed since Friday.

Nation Moves Closer To a War Footing
By Henry Kamm
PHNOM PENH, March 30 (NYT).—Cambodia's new anti-Communist leadership has decided to put the country's manpower closer to a war footing, according to high official sources.

This capital began to take on the outward signs of war as workers piled sandbags around police and military installations here.

In addition to a call-up of reservists and veterans, announced today, the government will call on all men between the ages of 18 and 45 to volunteer for military duty, the sources said. Everyone is expected to volunteer, they added, because everybody supports "the movement."

Those who brought about the villagers' attack on Sihanouk in their faces and asked in guttural French if we were for him. They backed up their fury with machetes, sharp farm tools and clubs. A few were armed with French and Czech rifles.

We nodded assent and they pounded our backs and whopped us on our way.

The provincial governor, Tian Kim Chheng, put the number of "misguided" Cambodians in his area at between 20,000 and 40,000, mostly peasants who he said had come under the influence of North Vietnamese or Cambodian Communist agents.

Agents Arrested
The governor's own house was sacked by mobs two nights ago but he escaped. The provincial courthouse also was sacked and burned. He said he tried to calm the people—"to show them the error of their ways."

He said their leaders feared and threatened him. "They believe, without knowing the truth, that the present government has usurped power. They want the dismantling of the National Assembly and the restoration of Prince Sihanouk."

26 Killed, 170 Wounded

Red Shelling Batters Camp Of S. Vietnamese Trainees

SAIGON, March 30 (Reuters).—Viet Cong gunners poured more than 700 rockets and mortar shells into a South Vietnamese Army training camp today in one of the most concentrated guerrilla bombardments of the war.

Military sources said 26 young soldiers had been killed and more than 170 wounded since Chi Lang Training Center came under attack early yesterday.

The barrage was the heaviest single bombardment mounted by the Viet Cong in the Mekong Delta, if not in the whole of South Vietnam, the sources added.

But official military spokesmen said only that an undetermined number of 107-mm rockets and 82-mm mortar shells burst in the camp in Chau Doc Province, seven miles from the Cambodian frontier and 120 miles southwest of Saigon.

An Australian Caribon transport plane loaded with helicopter fuel was destroyed by mortars shortly after it landed at the camp yesterday. The crew escaped uninjured, an Australian spokesman said.

Outposts Assaulted
The bombardment was accompanied by simultaneous ground assaults against five neighboring outposts, and was followed by further shelling of the camp later in the day.

Eight other attacks on outposts and towns throughout Chau Doc Province had been reported since dawn today but casualties were not yet known, military sources said.

[South Vietnamese Rangers and armored units were pulled off the Cambodian border today and moved to reinforce the training camp and the towns and outposts battered by the attacks, the Associated Press reported.]

The sudden upsurge of guerrilla activity in Chau Doc was seen as probably a tactic to divert the Saigon government's attention from events in Cambodia.

[U.S. B-52 bombers flew six missions along the Cambodian and Laotian borders last night and today, dropping 90 tons of bombs on what were described as troop concentrations and supply dumps, United Press International reported.]

In other action, a Saigon spokesman said government infantrymen killed 31 North Vietnamese in a clash just south of the Demilitarized Zone, suffering "very light" casualties themselves.

It was also announced that nine South Vietnamese civilians were killed and one wounded when a bus hit a mine near Saigon yesterday. Ten other civilians were injured yesterday when a bomb exploded in a cinema in the Mekong Delta town of My Tho.

U.S. Troop Strength Dips
SAIGON, March 30 (UPI).—American troop strength in Vietnam has dropped to almost a three-year low, the U.S. military command said today.

Spokesmen said the United States had 448,600 men on duty in the war zone as of last Thursday a reduction of 5,900 troops from the previous week. Records showed the

Laos Assembly Urges Negotiation With Pathet Lao
VIENTIANE, March 30 (UPI).—The Laotian National Assembly today urged negotiations with the Pathet Lao on the basis of the five-point peace plan, but without pre-conditions.

Pathet Lao officials have said the government must stop completely the U.S. bombing in Laos before settlement talks. The National Assembly rejected this precondition.

An announcement following the special session to discuss the peace proposal called on the Pathet Lao to send to Vientiane representatives with the authority to negotiate on just messengers.

A Pathet Lao colonel came to the administrative capital March 20 with the peace plan and left last Friday expressing displeasure at the delay in an official government reply.

troop level had dipped to its lowest level since the week ending May 6, 1967, when 442,000 U.S. servicemen were on duty here.

Hanoi Claims Phantom
HONG KONG, March 30 (Reuters).—Hanoi radio said North Vietnamese gunners today shot down a United States RF-4C Phantom reconnaissance plane over Quang Binh, in the south of the country.

Army Court Eases Verdict In Duffy Case
(Continued from Page 1)
responsible for the death of Dr. Van Man.

"There is no question that the Army was determined to bring in some verdict of guilty," Mr. Rothblatt asserted. He recalled that the president of the military court had said yesterday that the court had considered "the ramifications to the Army" of the offense.

Mr. Rothblatt said the verdict would appear to make the Duffy case a test case for the forthcoming trial of soldiers accused of massacring Vietnamese civilians at My Lai in 1968. He noted that Lt. Duffy had been charged with deliberate and willful killing but had been found guilty of a lesser offense.

Final Verdict
The eight-man court had asked to reconsider its verdict yesterday after it found Lt. Duffy guilty of premeditated murder and was instructed by the military judge that such a conviction carried a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment.

The judge, Col. Peter B. Wondolowski, then instructed the court that it could find the officer guilty of a lesser offense of unpremeditated murder.

Today, after reconsidering its verdict for several hours, the court asked the judge if it could consider a lesser offense than unpremeditated murder. After conferring with prosecution and defense attorneys, the judge asked the charges contained a lesser offense of aggravated assault. A member of the court asked if a still lesser offense could be considered, but the judge said no.

The trial of Lt. Duffy raised a number of issues regarded as significant by the Army lawyers. Mr. Rothblatt argued that Lt. Duffy was acting in good faith when he ordered the unnamed Vietnamese prisoner to be shot because the Army's stress on "body counts" had persuaded him that the killing was his duty as an officer.

In denying this defense, the military judge was in effect clearing the Army of responsibility for the murder of the civilian, some observers asserted.

Greece Sets Up Country-Wide National Guard
ATHENS, March 30 (Reuters).—Greece's army-backed government today created a National Guard to preserve peace and order and face any internal Communist threat or foreign aggression.

A royal decree published in the Official Gazette said the new force would consist of a number of battalions, known as "Special Military Units," to be stationed throughout the country.

Those liable for service will be regular or reserve officers and citizens who have completed their military service, aged from 19 to 50, and in special cases up to 60. They will be selected by the regime on a regional basis.

National Guard members will be subjected to military rules and disciplinary punishment and will be unable to leave their region without special permission.

They are liable to at least six months' service in the force. Some observers here interpreted the move as an attempt by the government to strengthen its position internally by mobilizing supporters of the regime, who will automatically acquire military status.

WEATHER
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BOMBAY... 13-15 Partly cloudy
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ZURICH... 13-15 Partly cloudy

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Justice Aide Attacks Foes Of Carswell

Kleindienst Cites 'False Statements'

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst charged yesterday that opponents of the nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court were guilty of misleading and deliberately false statements.

Mr. Kleindienst, No. 2 man in the Justice Department, said he thought the "false statements" in the "false statements" were motivated.

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CUSTOMS HOUSE FIRE—A Mexican soldier prevents spectators from approaching the Veracruz customs house storage yard, which was destroyed by fire over the weekend. The fire in the port city was described as the worst in more than 40 years. Damage, according to preliminary estimates, was in excess of \$8 million.

Economy Slowdown Blamed

June U.S. College Graduates Finding Plush Jobs on Wane

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI).—This year's June college graduates, who not long ago could have looked forward to breeding into a good job with high pay and multiple benefits, have fallen on hard times.

With the slowdown in the economy and the cutback in federal spending, the number of jobs available to graduates is the smallest in years and salary offers are the lowest according to colleges, businesses and federal agencies.

Many companies have reduced campus recruiting efforts this year, sending a shock of near panic through some academic communities.

Campus officials note, with some amusement, that many students are suffering the indignity of the "interview haircut," a forlorn ceremony in which long hair is shorn and squared to make the young job-seeker more attractive to a prospective boss.

Pinch Affects All Graduates

The pinch appears to have affected graduates at all levels. The college placement council in Bethlehem, Pa., in a report on the situation at the end of 1969, gives these figures for declining figures for graduates with bachelors' degrees, a drop of 18 percent; for these figures for declining demand of 26 percent, and for those with doctorates, a drop of 14 percent.

Academic officials are particularly concerned about the Ph.D.s, who are far fewer in number than other graduates, who have spent more time and money on their education and who would presumably be more useful to an employer.

Although the decline is not universal—demand has gone up for accountants, sales management personnel and chemical engineers—it has hit hard among physicists, mathematicians, aerospace and electronics engineers and humanities students who want to teach in colleges.

The explanation for the falling demand in the hard sciences, placement authorities say, is relatively straightforward: both business and the government are spending less for research and development.

But the reasons for the job shortage among students who had hoped to become humanities professors—at a time when enrollments are rising and colleges are expanding—are more obscure.

A member of the English department at the University of Wisconsin said that "if he had not been rejected by the Department of Justice, he would have never sent his Ph.D. letter to the Judiciary Committee."

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Astronaut Made Freeman of His Ancestors' Town

GLASGOW, March 30 (UPI).—Astronaut Neil Armstrong has been selected to receive his ancestral town's highest honor, entitling him to graze his cattle free of charge if he has any.

The town of Langholm, on the Scottish side of the border with England, is the home of the Armstrong clan and has more Armstrongs in the phone book than any other town in the world.

Langholm Town Clerk Edward Armstrong said Neil Armstrong, the first man to set foot on the moon, will be the town's first "freeman."

In old times, when a Scottish town bestowed freemanship, the freeman did not have to pay the tax charged for grazing cattle on the town's common.

At one point, two girls and two boys—all named Armstrong—were the sole owners of the town's common.

During the night, long-haired youths wandered the ranch hawking LSD and marijuana with cries of "acid... acid... grass... Ti-jana gold."

"I think we ought to start hawking heads on some of those pushers," said Big Joel, a member of the festival peace-keeping Brethren Motorcycle Gang. He claimed much of what was peddled as acid was "just aspirin selling."

The festival promoters arrested the promoters of a drug-ranch rock festival yesterday, but after eight hours of Easter morning silence the cow pastures thrived again to hard acid rock.

Deputies also arrested eight festival participants on narcotics violations, which, Gov. Claude Kirk said, were primarily for selling, not using drugs.

"That these dirty little drug pushers would choose Easter Sunday—a traditional day of love and peace—to peddle their junk is revolting," Mr. Kirk said. "On a day when hundreds of millions of people pay tribute to the greatest disciple of peace, a handful of disciples of depravity take advantage of this religious holiday to corrupt our youth."

Noting that the promoters reportedly lost \$180,000, the governor commented: "I couldn't be more pleased."

Police Raid Rock HQ

The deputies converged on the festival headquarters yesterday afternoon, arresting four promoters and the ranch owner, James Brown, on charges of violating county zoning ordinances by staging the "Winters' End Rock Festival" on the ranch, 15 miles east of Orlando. The festival had faced legal snafus ever since the county commission refused to issue a permit.

The silence did not last long. Without their organizers, spectators and performers decided to continue the rock bash by themselves. A rock group called "Storm" stepped onto a makeshift stage, belting out a deliberately off-key rendition of "The Star Spangled Banner."

They dedicated their opener to "all the judges in Florida."

The storm group was the first to perform since Saturday's festivities petered out at 4:30 a.m. Sunday. In the meantime, the crowd that had swelled to 40,000 diminished to less than 10,000.

End of a Bad Trip

The full and the arrests triggered the heavy exodus from the 120-acre pasture. For many, it was the end of a bad trip.

"The trip," a large canopy with clear plastic sides, did a roaring business on Saturday night. Psychedelic lights from the stage illuminated a weird scene inside the tent, where volunteers "medicated" for celebrants on "bummers"—overdoses of drugs.

Race Car Driver, 70, Killed in Crash

SYDNEY, March 30 (AP).—A 70-year-old racing car driver was killed instantly today in a 100-mph accident on the Mt. Panorama circuit at Bathurst, 150 miles west of Sydney.

Australia's Tom Sulman was driving his Lotus Climax XI in the Joseph Banks Trophy race for sports cars. It became airborne as it moved over a section of the circuit known as "The Hump," cartwheeling several times and disintegrating. Mr. Sulman was taken to the hospital but he apparently had been killed instantly.

There was a lot of mileage left in the old boy yet," he said recently. "I don't see why the youngsters should have all the fun."

Production Cars Failing Pollution Test

Custom Prototypes Are Passing Easily

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—With some reluctance, government officials have finally made public what they've known for a long time: Many cars of the assembly line fail the air-pollution test their hand-made prototypes passed easily.

That disclosure may help to speed closing of a huge loophole in the auto pollution cleanup effort.

"We have found that between 70 and 80 percent of the cars that come under the standards are not meeting them," said Rep. Paul Rogers, D., Fla., whose public health and welfare subcommittee has been holding hearings on auto pollution.

"And what's more amazing is that the National Air Pollution Control Administration knows this and has known this," he added. Yet these cars carry government certification that the particular model and engine were tested and met pollution control standards.

The hand-tooled prototype vehicles used in the certification tests consistently perform better than the mass-produced production versions in dealers' showrooms.

Rental Cars Tested

John T. Middleton, head of the Air Pollution Control Administration, said administration technicians have put testing equipment in rental cars in Detroit and Los Angeles.

In the case of one model of white 1969 cars, 73 percent failed to meet the standards for either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbons.

They tested 45 cars of another model and found 64 percent failed to meet one standard or another; among 33 cars of a third model the failure rate was 85 percent.

For some critics the answer is to ban the internal combustion engine, which they describe as a "beast" of the air. They recommended steam, electric or natural gas power, all low polluters.

But Detroit engineers say none of the alternatives to their internal combustion engine has its range or versatility.

At the government test center in Ypsilanti, Mich., prototypes whip around a track to pile up 50,000 miles under the eyes of industry mechanics who tune them according to manufacturers' specifications.

It is on these prototypes performance that certification is given. No one has authority to revoke certification even if tests of production models show they don't live up to the performance of the prototypes.

This may soon change. Bills before Congress would require assembly line testing and authorize revocation of certificates.

A sampling of production vehicles would be tested. The government would be complicated and time-consuming and it would be impossible, the industry says, to test every car as it comes off the assembly line.

On the broader world population issue, Mr. Houthakker made two points.

First, he said, "There is little reason to expect overpopulation for the world as a whole in the foreseeable future. Most serious studies of the subject suggest that the food supply can be expanded to accommodate a much larger population than now exists on earth. While some minerals might become scarce, substitution should prevent this from becoming a critical problem."

Second, "What is of course more serious is that overpopulation may lead to a degradation of the social and physical environment, but this appears to be more a matter of the proper distribution of the population than of total numbers. Much can be done to improve the environment without attempting to influence population trends."

N.Y. Newspapers Make Pay Bid To Avert Strike

NEW YORK, March 30 (UPI).—The city's four major newspapers made a formal wage offer today in an effort to forestall a strike action tonight by employees. Details of the offer were not immediately disclosed.

The current three-year contracts of 10 unions representing 13,000 of the newspapers' employees expire at midnight.

Theodore W. Kheel, who is mediating the contract talks, said today the discussions are "moving along," and added he hoped "with progress in the talks, negotiations will continue beyond the expiration dates."

He told reporters, "I think they (the negotiations) are moving along with everybody trying to do their best. But I don't expect that everything will be wound up tonight under any circumstances."

The four newspapers are the New York Times, the Daily News, the New York Post and the Long Island Press.

Auto Crash Kills 9

MANITOWANING, Ontario, March 30 (AP).—Two cars lost control and crashed into a hill near here Saturday night, killing nine persons and injuring seven.

Paradise on Sale for \$3.5 Million From a Once-Penniless Fisherman

JOHANNESBURG, March 30 (UPI).—The price of Paradise is \$3.5 million. And its owner, Joachim Alves, once a penniless Portuguese fisherman and now a multimillionaire, believes some South African will buy it.

Paradise is the unofficial name of an island half a mile wide and a mile and a half long. The tropical haven of bleached sand fringed by palms is 30 miles from the mainland and 400 miles north of Lourenco Marques, Mozambique.

Mr. Alves wants to sell Paradise—officially Santa Carolina—as well as the neighboring islands of Bazaruto and Magarique and the mainland fishing trading base at Vilanculos.

Thousands of South African fishermen and vacationers visit the island annually, mostly traveling by ferry from Vilanculos. The island has a hotel and an airstrip but no telephones.

Wealthy South Africans fly in regularly for long weekends of some of the best big-game fishing in the world. Marlin, sailfish, barracuda and many other species of fighting fish can be found there.

It was the opening of these waters to big-game fishermen that helped Mr. Alves build up his fortune. Now he is reported to be in poor health and wants to sell.

Tunney's Daughter to Appear Today in Hearing on Slaying

AMERSHAM, England, March 30 (AP).—Joan Tunney Wilkinson, 30-year-old daughter of former world heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney, was held today in Amersham jail awaiting a hearing on a charge that she murdered her husband.

She was scheduled to appear tomorrow in magistrate's court in nearby Chessham.

Her brother, Gene Tunney Jr., was flying from Arizona to be with his sister in time for the hearing.

Traditional British police silence surrounded the Easter Sunday mystery slaying of 31-year-old Lynn Carter Wilkinson in a rented, remodeled Victorian farm cottage on the village green at Chenies, four miles to the east.

Police wouldn't say how Mr. Wilkinson died but he reportedly suffered a head injury and was found on his back by his mother, who had arrived for a visit a few days ago. The wife was found in a garage three miles away.

While police investigated, Mr. Wilkinson's mother cared for his two children by a previous marriage, Alexandra, 6, and Erin, 3.

In Arizona, 73-year-old Gene Tunney, who captured the world heavyweight title from Jack Dempsey in 1926 and retired undefeated in 1928, told reporters he was "shocked and saddened."

"Like all parents," he said, "we have deep feelings of concern and sorrow for our daughter." Mr. Tunney is recovering from a recent spine operation. Earlier, reports from London had erroneously said Mr. Tunney would journey to be with his daughter.

The slaying for the mystery was the tiny village of Chenies, a population less than 500—in the heart of Buckinghamshire farming country, about 30 miles from London.

6 Months in Chenies

The Wilkinsons came to Chenies six months ago reportedly for peace and quiet. They put Alexandra in the village school and settled down to a quiet life.

Mr. Wilkinson had told villagers he had taken a year's leave from work as a San Francisco real estate agent.

Mrs. Wilkinson, tall and retiring, seldom came out of the cottage except to take her step-daughter to school or, perhaps, to sip coffee with another mother.

Mr. Wilkinson was known around the village, according to local residents, as "our hippie." He visited the pub dressed in a maxi coat, beat necklace and a profusion of silver rings, nearly one for each finger. A bowler hat rested on his shoulder-length blond hair.

"Looked Very Distraught"

Easter Sunday morning, the excited neighbors reported, Mr. Wilkinson's mother awoke early and saw from her window that Mrs. Wilkinson was driving away. She found her son's body about 9 a.m.

Mrs. Lily Pickett heard knocking at her door, three houses away.

For the weekend. Binding legislation of the white paper proposed that any husband should be able to take a second wife if his first "voluntarily and freely" gave his consent.

During the final debate, the government amended this clause to say that for Christians, bigamy would be permitted only if the husband had married in a civil ceremony. A Christian husband who married in a church ceremony would still be bound to keep only one wife. This would prevent any man already married under Christian law from taking a second wife, but if a young man persuades his fiancée to undergo a civil ceremony in the future, he will have the option of polygamy.

The proposed code also includes these provisions:

● A marriage conciliation board would be set up in each village and city ward. Even Muslim couples would have to have a hearing before the board before a divorce could be obtained. At present a Muslim can divorce his wife by uttering three times the words "I divorce you."

● The legal marriage age would be set at 18 for boys and 15 for girls.

● The "bride price" paid by young men for brides may be paid in installments after marriage to reduce the hardship it causes many young men and their families.

Russia Drops Bomb Test Near Japan

Shortens Maneuvers At Three Other Sites

TOKYO, March 30 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today announced it had canceled plans to practice bombing in one of four areas in international waters close to Japan.

It was not clear whether the change in the plan, originally announced by radio Thursday, was in response to vigorous Japanese protests, both official and from fishing industry representatives.

According to a Soviet radio broadcast monitored by the maritime safety agency today, the Soviet Union has canceled plans to practice bombing in an area in the Pacific 120 nautical miles south of Shikoku Island, near Japan's central Honshu Island. The previously announced plan for bombing maneuvers off the Noto Peninsula, in the Japan Sea, as well as those west of Kamchatka and south of the Aleutians apparently remains in effect.

Shorter Maneuvers

The period of these maneuvers has been shortened, however, particularly in the case of the area off the Noto Peninsula, which is one of Japan's richest fishing regions.

Russian Minister Kuznetsov told the Diet today that the Soviet Union had not yet replied officially to his request last Friday for cancellation of the bombing plans.

Premier Eisaku Sato said he had asked Asahiro Kawashima, vice-president of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, personally to request cancellation of the plans when he visits Moscow tomorrow.

Officially, the Soviet Union so far has confirmed neither the original plans to practice bombing in four areas, nor the plan monitored today which reduces areas to three.

Sudan Claims It Crushed Rightist Coup

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 30 (AP).—Sudan's leftist government announced an attempted rightist insurrection by religious leader Imam el-Mahdi was crushed in Khartoum this morning after bloody fighting.

Thirty-six security men were killed in yesterday's clashes, the government said.

Interior Minister Farouk Hamadallah said in a statement over Omdurman Radio that areas where the rebels were entrenched had been brought under government control.

"Counter-revolutionary pockets in the entire area of White Nubia (a section of Khartoum) have been mopped up, and all the insurrectionists have laid down their arms and surrendered," according to Omdurman radio, monitored here.

Meanwhile, Cairo radio reported the Sudanese Army had laid siege to the Nile island of Abba, 200 miles south of Khartoum, stronghold of the imam and his followers, who belong to the Ansar sect.

Cairo radio quoted the Khartoum correspondent as saying the imam had been entrenched on Abba Island with 30,000 of his warriors since an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Sudanese strongman, Maj. Gen. Gaafar el-Nimeiry, during a tour of the White Nile area, south of Khartoum last week.

Cairo radio said the government had served an ultimatum calling on the imam's forces to surrender by 100 GMT.

It was not immediately clear whether the Cairo radio report was outdated by the Omdurman radio announcement that the revolt had been crushed. Both reports were broadcast more than three hours after the deadline had expired.

The imam is the spiritual leader of the largest religious sect in the Sudan. His nephew, Sedik el-Mahdi, temporary leader of the sect and head of the Umma party, was jailed when Gen. Nimeiry seized power last year.

Saigon Students Held

SAIGON, March 30 (UPI).—Twelve University of Saigon students were arrested today on charges of plotting to start a hunger strike near the National Assembly to protest the arrest of another student. At least 40 students have been arrested in the past three weeks on charges of pro-Communist activities.

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62 Pelikstraat, Antwerp (Belgium).

Georgia Jailbreaker Dies In Fusillade After Killing Two

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30 (UPI).—Charles Simpson pushed aside the new green curtains in the auditorium of Parker Elementary School and leaped to center stage. "Come get me," he screamed, firing a rifle.

The reply was a fusillade of shots, and in an instant Simpson lay dead on the small wooden stage.

"When he shot, we all opened up," said Police Chief Billy Hill of nearby Pooler. "The only shot he made... that was all the time he had."

Mighty lawmen fired at Simpson through the glass of double doors at the rear of the auditorium.

Simpson, 32, was the third person to die in the tiny school in less than 90 minutes yesterday. Shortly before 8 a.m. (1300 GMT) Simpson ambushed four guards from inside the school office.

He killed Donald Smith, 28, and 28-year-old "Dicky" Rogers, 28, state police guards, who had been tracking Simpson for four days, since he fled with the wife of Deputy Warden J. E. Thompson as a hostage. Simpson later released the woman unharmed.

W. W. Hardin, wounded by the shotgun blasts that killed guards Rogers and Smith, staggered outside the brick schoolhouse with the fourth guard, Warren Roulain. They summoned help.

Within minutes the building was ringed by lawmen. Tear-gas grenades were hurled into the building and Simpson retreated into the auditorium, onto the stage and behind the rear set of curtains where he shoved bookcases, boxes and a chest together to make a crude barricade. Alongside, Simpson put his arsenal of a shotgun, rifle and three pistols. Then he waited until the police closed in.

Simpson was sentenced to life in prison in 1961 on an armed robbery charge. He escaped in 1963, was recaptured and since then had been a "model prisoner," officials said.

5 Firemen Die in Blast

CORRY, Pa., March 30 (UPI).—Five volunteer firemen, including the son of the fire chief, were killed and 27 persons were injured last night in an explosion and fire at a paint store.

MICHEL SWISS

PERFUMES-GLOVES

BAGS-TIES-GIFTS

10 RUE AUER, PARIS

TEL. 22-07-22

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French Author Sees Decline Of Backing in Cuba for Castro

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, March 30 (UPI)—René Dumont, a French agronomist who has made three studies of Cuba as a guest of Premier Fidel Castro, reports that there is rising dissatisfaction in Cuba because of mismanagement and militarization of agriculture and life in general.

The indictment of the Cuban regime is made in Mr. Dumont's newly published book. Mr. Dumont is a man who believes in socialism

and who sympathized with the Cuban revolution when it began. In 1960, in 1963 and in June, 1969, he was invited to look at the agricultural situation.

Just before the last trip, he was planning to write a book called "Cuba, or the Four Periods of a Distinctive Socialism." After a month in Cuba, the title of the book as published here was changed to "Cuba: Is It Socialist?"

One of Mr. Dumont's criteria for socialism is the possibility of "popular questioning," and he found this absent from present-day Cuba.

Lack of Discussion

Mr. Dumont describes Premier Castro as a man "with a personal power insufficiently held in check" and he reports a lack of both democratic discussion within the Cuban Communist party and a lack of equality between the mass of people and a few favored leaders.

"Cuban agriculture is more and more militarized," Mr. Dumont says, pointing to "command posts" set up or about to be set up at national, provincial, regional and production levels. The whole economy is on the way to being militarized, he reports.

"All the important posts are henceforth turned over to the army; all the important enterprises have at their head a major, a captain or a first lieutenant," he writes.

He cites tractor operators who have been placed under army discipline with fixed wages and no overtime pay, military schedules, 25 days of continuous work with no Sunday rest and five days of leave a month "when the work permits."

Distinctive Feature

Mr. Dumont called "the military society the most distinctive feature of Cuba." He said that it was established to restore order in a mismanaged economy, "for the army has remained the best organized of all the services."

"Fidel now realizes only a part of the difficulties because his associates do not dare report everything to him. He must consider certain limitations of his powers before it is too late. Such a political reorganization, involving effective control of the party by the workers, of the Central Committee by the party and of Castro by the committee, seems to be absolutely essential for economic recovery on the basis of real Cuban independence."

In his travels through Cuba, Mr. Dumont found errors in agricultural such as the planting of crops in improper soil and poor use of fertilizer.

Sugar Goal Doubtful

He says that the difficulties in obtaining efficient cane cutters, in organizing transport to the sugar mills and in insuring full use of machinery in the mills suggest that this year's goal of ten million tons of sugar is unreasonable.

"Haste has caused so many errors," he says, "that one should know better in the future how to avoid them. But they have been made in Cuba for ten years now without serving a lesson."

Mr. Dumont describes queues for food, including a three-hour wait to buy ice cream. He speaks of the deterioration of cities and towns and the increasing difficulty of having repairs made in state-owned maintenance facilities.

He says that Mr. Castro has broken promises in housing, production goals and land retention by the peasants. All this has affected the nation's spirit.

"In public, everybody is apparently for Castro," he says. "In private, his supporters are much less numerous."

3 Die in Avalanche

BARCELONNETTE, France, March 30 (Reuters).—An avalanche killed three skiers today 7,500 feet up in the French Alps near the Italian border. A French mountain rescue service helicopter found the three bodies in the valley of Barcelonnette, near the village of Jan-sier. The victims were not identified.

Soviet-Iranian Talks

TEHRAN, March 30 (AP).—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorniy today held top-secret political talks with Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Ebnoldeh and Foreign Minister Ardeshir Zahedi.

Computer Finds 2 Isaiahs

WROTE BOOK FOR THE BIBLE

JERUSALEM, March 30 (Reuters).—Electronic computer tests have proved virtually beyond doubt that two Isaiahs, probably living 200 years apart, wrote the biblical Book of Isaiah, according to a Hebrew University doctoral thesis.

The tests, which analyzed stylistic and linguistic details, showed that Chapters 40 to 66 of the prophet's work were written by a second Isaiah, a contemporary of the Persian King Cyrus, believed to have lived in 530 B.C.

Professors say the probability of the first Isaiah having written the chapters attributed to the second Isaiah is one in 100,000.

The thesis, presented by Dr. Yehuda Radday, 55, is believed to be the first major study in biblical research completed with computer programming.

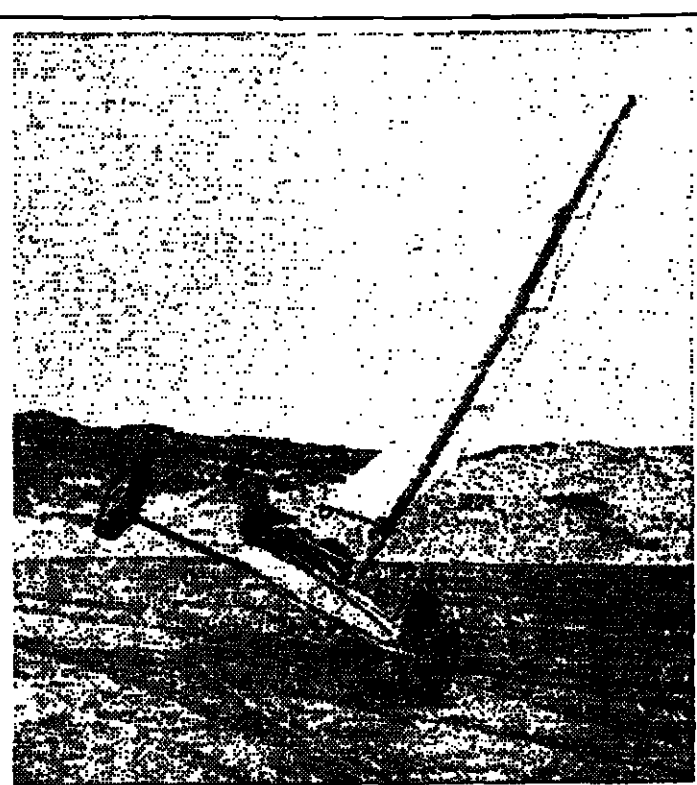
160-Year Dispute

If generally accepted, the thesis will end a dispute that has raged among biblical scholars for the past 160 years.

Dr. Radday submitted each Isaiah to tests on minor statistical items including length of words and sentences, and frequency and orderliness of various linguistic features.

One test consisted of an analysis of the percentage of words concerning different subjects such as war, nature, family and religion.

All these tests were program-



WINDMOBILE—With one of three wheels off the ground, Alan Scantlebury gets his share of thrills at the Ferranporth, Cornwall, sand yacht championship.

Kitty O'Dare, Toast of the 30s, Millionaire Dancer, Dies at 58

By Henry Giniger

SEATTLE, March 30 (UPI).—Funeral services will be held tomorrow for Kitty O'Dare, the top-dancing millionaire who dazzled the Hollywood of the 1930s with champagne parties.

Miss O'Dare, whose real name was Katherine L. Tully, was 58 when she died Friday after a long illness. She was penniless except for a small pension for the blind.

Miss O'Dare was a popular dancer on Broadway in the late 20s and early 30s when, in 1933, her uncle, entrepreneur and real estate magnate Daniel Miles Flynn, died and left her \$1,250,000.

Miss O'Dare then left the stage, where she had danced with Eleanor Powell, Bill (Bojangles) Robinson and Bob Hope, and went to Hollywood for a career in the movies.

In Hollywood, she bought a huge mansion and threw a perpetual party that ended only when her fortune was gone. She raced through most of her fortune at \$250 a week.

"She burned her candle at both ends," her husband, Thomas Tully, said yesterday. "But all her life she never regretted anything."

Leg Injured

Miss O'Dare made a few films, her career ending when she suffered a leg injury.

When Mr. Tully met her, she was living in a cheap San Francisco hotel and she could not walk.

Izvestia Names

TWO TOURISTS, ONE FROM U.S., AS SPIES

MOSCOW, March 30 (Reuters).—The government newspaper Izvestia tonight named two foreign tourists, one of them an American woman and one a man of unspecified nationality, as Israeli intelligence agents.

The Izvestia article, which accused Israeli intelligence services of trying to recruit pro-Israeli Soviet Jews, did not make clear what had happened to them or when they had been in the Soviet Union.

It named the woman as Feiga Kroun, identified merely as an American tourist. The man was named as Mr. Dugan. Both were said to have carried out their activities while visiting the Black Sea port of Odessa.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy here said the embassy had not heard of either of the names.

20 Die on Pakistan Train

KARACHI, Pakistan, March 30 (AP).—A train plunged off a bridge here yesterday into a river bed near here, killing an estimated 20 persons, railway sources said today.

Reserves Freed

OF POSTAL DUTY

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—The Pentagon announced today the demobilization of about 10,000 Army National Guardsmen on active duty in New York during the postal strike.

The action, to be completed by midnight tonight, will return to civilian life virtually all 22,854 Army and Air Force Guardsmen and Army, Navy and Marine reservists called up last week. A limited number of Guardsmen will remain on duty to handle administrative matters.

A total of 2,738 armed service reservists also were used to help handle the mails.

'A Body Without a Head'

UNPUBLISHED DICKENS LETTER BLASTS 'FOLLIES, VICES' OF U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

pitiful, mean, malicious, creeping, crawling, sneaking party spirit into all transactions of life—even with the appointments of physicians to pauper madhouses—the silly, driving, slanderous, wicked, monstrous party press.

"The nation is a body without a head," he concluded, "and the arms and legs are occupied in quarreling with the trunk and each other and exchanging blows at random."

In an afterthought, Dickens added the following postscript to his friend: "I need not say that I have many pleasant

things to say of America. God forbid that it should be otherwise. I speak to you as I would to myself. I am a lover of freedom, disappointed—that's all."

More than 128 years after it was written, the letter will be published for the first time later this year in the third volume of a new, exhaustive edition of Dickens's letters, the Penguin edition, edited by Madeline House and Graham Storey. The second volume, issued by the Clarendon Press of Oxford University, appeared last year with letters written in 1840 and 1841.

U.K. Novelist Vera Brittain Is Dead at 72

By Henry Giniger

LONDON, March 30 (AP).—Vera Brittain Catin, 72, a novelist better known for lectures and advocacy of controversial causes, died here yesterday at her home.

Miss Brittain, an ardent pacifist and feminist, was best known for her post-World War I autobiographical novel, "Testament of Youth."

Her books include "The Dark Tide," "Not Without Honor," "Testament of Friendship" and "Radiantly Fair: A Case of Obsession?" She also wrote several books of historical and other essays, often promoting her causes.

In 1925 she married George Catlin, a philosophy and political science professor at Cornell University from 1924 to 1935. She made several successful lecture tours in the United States, often crusading for international understanding and equality of the sexes.

The Catlins had one son and one daughter, Mrs. Shirley Williams, a member of Britain's parliament.

"Testament of Youth," published in 1933, on the high tide of post-war disillusionment, is a vivid and passionate personal record. It was widely read and praised, although some considered it overstrained.

Others found it embarrassingly frank in the days when outspokenness was not the mode.

In later years, though she continued writing, she gave the impression that her heart was more involved in lecturing. In this period, she also used personal experience in a free-lance journalism career.

Frank M. Jordan

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 30 (AP).—Frank M. Jordan, 81, California's secretary of state since 1942, died yesterday at his home.

Mr. Jordan had been incapacitated since May 1, 1969, from a stroke. His father, Frank C. Jordan, was California's secretary of state for 30 years. He also died in office, in 1940. Both father and son were Republicans.

By Henry Giniger

CLAREMONT, Calif. (UPI).—Myrtle Evers handed a postcard to a visitor. Scrawled in blue ballpoint pen, the message read:

"Why in hell do you think you are qualified to be a congresswoman for the U. S.? You people are ruining yourselves by pushing... If we can eliminate you people, what a good country we would have. You ought to have had enough trouble when you lost your husband. Why ask for more?"

The attractive black woman in a bright green pants suit shuddered slightly. "That's my first hate mail," she said quietly. "Does that bring back memories?"

The memories were of Mississippi and the night of June 17, 1963. Mrs. Evers's husband, Medgar, a leading civil rights worker in the state, was gunned down on the porch of their home in Jackson.

Now Mrs. Evers had decided to run for Congress from California's 24th District, and like her husband, she had not taken the easy road. Part of the district, located in the San Gabriel Valley east of Los Angeles, was once represented by John H. Rousset, a member of the John Birch Society.

Since Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb died last month, nine candidates have announced for his seat. Mrs. Evers is the only Democrat. The eight Republicans include Mr. Rousset and Dr. William F. McColl, a former all-America football player at Stanford.

The Odds

The Democratic candidate in 1968 won only 37 percent of the vote, and the odds are heavily against Mrs. Evers. But she has been fighting the odds for a long time.

After her husband's death, she stayed in Jackson for a year with her three small children. "That house was a constant reminder," she recalled. "Every time I walked out of the front door it was like seeing his body lying there. We had the same refrigerator with the bullet hole in it. It was just a little too much."

Friends in California helped her settle here in Claremont, a flower-filled, middle-class town that revolves around the five Claremont colleges. Having had only two years of college, Mrs. Evers wanted to get her degree. She enrolled in one of the five, Pomona College.

"I was very much surprised at the ethnic make-up of the town," she recalled. "I didn't realize we were only the third black family until I had made a down-payment on this house. At that point I was sure I was looking for a town like this. I was still filled with a lot of bitterness and hostility. But most people were extremely warm to me."

The Children

The three children—Darrel is now 16 years old, Rena is 15, and Van is 10—presented an even bigger problem. "The most difficult thing of all was being solely responsible for those three children," she said. "I had to make decisions or talk about them as a pretty heavy burden for a woman to assume. Even the strongest of us need someone to turn to."

"I just turned 37 and the kids were saying, 'Gee, mom, you're getting old,' she said as a smile returned. "I guess we all are. My daughter is in the final for cheerleading at school and my oldest son plays soccer and football and track. These are the things their father and I used to talk about when they were babies, and now it's happening."

In the midst of her grief and loneliness, Mrs. Evers plunged into her work. In addition to school, she took on speaking assignments for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and wrote a book, "For Us, the Living." She is an animated, articulate woman, a little stiff, as if she had worked hard to conquer a natural shyness.

"I had a lot of guilt feelings about leaving Mississippi," Mrs. Evers said. "Even though I knew it was best for my well-being and the well-being of the children, I couldn't get away from that gnawing guilt, as if I were deserting the cause. By going out and speaking so much, I felt as if I were keeping in contact with the struggle. I could say to myself I was still in there, still carrying the banner."

"It was a hectic life," she said, "but our home life had never been very normal. In Mississippi, before Medgar was shot, we were always being threatened and harassed."

Idealistic—and a Little Bitter Mrs. Medgar Evers Campaigns for Congress

By Steven V. Roberts

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"It was a hectic life," she said, "but our home life had never been very normal. In Mississippi, before Medgar was shot, we were always being threatened and harassed."

A Job

After Mrs. Evers finished her degree in sociology in 1968, she slowed down a bit. Her health was failing and she took a full-time job at the Center for Educational Opportunity, an affiliate of the Claremont colleges, which helps disadvantaged youngsters get an education.

"Before this campaign came up, I had promised myself a long vacation," she said, somewhat wistfully. "I hadn't promised the kids because I learn-

Idealistic—and a Little Bitter

Mrs. Medgar Evers Campaigns for Congress



Mrs. Evers finds a new life in politics.

ed not to promise them anything I can't keep."

Politics have always been in the back of Mrs. Evers's mind. She even thought about going back to Mississippi—she is a native of Vicksburg—but her brother-in-law, Charles, had already started the campaign that would make him mayor of Fayette.

When a group of local residents, mainly people from the colleges, asked her to run for Congress last month, she put it up to her children. "They worried about how much time it would take me away from home," she said, "but when we talked about it, they said, 'Mom, if you really want to do it, we'll back you.'"

Why did she decide to run? "I was so disturbed about what seemed to be the effects of polarization," she said, her voice rising with excitement. "I seem to be going back-wards as a nation as far as human rights are concerned. As a nation we are dividing up into separate groups and pulling ourselves apart."

Mrs. Evers admits that she sounds "idealistic and naive"—and a little bitter. Many whites who supported the civil rights cause in the early days, she feels, lost their commitment as black demands grew angrier and more insistent. But she still believes in integration.

"There's no way integration is not a realistic idea that is right," she said. "But I will hope and pray and work to show they are incorrect."

What, for instance, makes a V.D.Q.S. Chignin from Savoye inferior to a Loire valley Sancerre A.C.? It would be hard to say, except for price. Sancerre may have the edge in fruitfulness, but Chignin has even more of the piquet, a full, smoky, gunflint, taste of the soil that is so prized in a good Sancerre.

In actual fact, the two categories are complementary rather than competitive. The A.C. laws were first elaborated in the 1930s while the V.D.Q.S. category dates from the postwar years. Looseness in the original A.C. laws was tightened up for V.D.Q.S., and this in turn led to stricter A.C. laws. Today, if a wine is to become an A.C., it must satisfy the same precise criteria as a V.D.Q.S. wine.

Regulations common to both categories cover the area of production, the grape type, the yield per acre, the vinification and the minimum alcoholic content, but only V.D.Q.S. rules uniformly insist upon chemical analysis and tasting by a panel of local experts.

Furthermore, the V.D.Q.S. label, a little postage stamp-like affair appearing on either the label or the neck of the bottle, is awarded for only three reasons: a new analysis and a new tasting, something which no A.C. has ever put up with and which some of them could well use.

One frequent criticism of V.D.Q.S. wines put forth to prove their inferiority is the claim that they do not age well. This is true of many of them, but it is equally true of well-known A.C. wines such as Meusand, Pouilly-Fuissé, Beaune and a lot of other light wines.

What, then, is one to make of a certain 1933 Cahors, superb in its fineness and balance, and without the slightest sign of overripeness? If any is left by the end of the century, there is every reason to believe it will still be a magnificent V.D.Q.S. wine.

One sure advantage of V.D.Q.S. wines is price. Because they are less well known, they are almost always better bargains than comparable A.C. wines. And since fame with concomitant high prices is not there to offer temptation, it is probably safe to add that in general V.D.Q.S. wines are most honest.

They are produced in nearly every wine-growing region and in some areas such as Auvergne where there are no A.C. wines at all. Savoye has only two A.C.s, Crêpin and Seyssel, but scores of delightful V.D.Q.S. wines, red and white, and naturally sparkling, such as Aysse.

Most wine stores carry a few V.D.Q.S. wines, but one where they may be found in profusion and at their best is Jean-Baptiste Chaudet, at 20 Rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Paris-6e. Mr. Chaudet also has a bar and thus most of his V.D.Q.S. wines may be tasted by the glass for immediate discovery of how good they can really be.

On the Arts Agenda

The world premiere of Richard Rodney Bennett's "Victory" will be given April 13 by the Royal Opera at Covent Garden. The opera has a libretto by Beverly Cross based on the novel by Joseph Conrad. It will be conducted by Edward Downes, staged by Colin Graham in sets by Alex Stone.

The principal parts will be sung by Donald McIntyre, Anne Howell, Inis Te Wiat, Ara June, John Langlan, Michael Maurel and Kenneth MacDonald. After a second performance April 16, the opera will be taken to Berlin along with Verdi's "Don Carlo" and "Falstaff" for a ten-performance visit from April 22 to May 2 at the Deutsche Oper. The two Verdi operas will also be performed May 4, 6 and 7 at the National Theater in Munich. On the company's return to London, "Victory" will be repeated May 14, 16, 20 and 22.

During the Royal Ballet's season at the Metropolitan Opera in New York (for the fourth straight year) and the opera company's tour to Germany, the Touring Section of the ballet will take over in London.

Music in England

Donizetti: A Triumph for Two

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, March 30.—The present Donizetti boom brought us a revival of "Robert Devereux," Donizetti's 57th opera, in a London Opera Society concert performance at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, last night. It is a craftsmanlike piece, as you would expect from such a prolific composer, but only once or twice does Donizetti rise above his own conventions and give us a bit of inspiration. Indiscreetly chirpy, even banal passages—for Elizabeth I in Act One when she hopes Essex will renew his love, for Essex himself in Act Three when in the condemned cell—stand cheek by jowl with affecting scenes where Donizetti seems to have thought himself into his characters' predicament.

Most of these occur in the duets between the four main characters but there are also the fine ensemble in the second act, and Elizabeth's final aria and cabaletta where she has a terrible vision of the beheaded Essex and then, quite unhistorically, resigns the throne to James I. Orchestration, the most subtle writing is at the beginning of the dungeon scene, which bears a striking resemblance to the opening of the second scene of Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera."

The American-born, European-based mezzo-soprano, Trojans, made an imposing Sarah, Duchess of Nottingham, who all unbeknown to Elizabeth has stolen Essex from her. Mrs. Trojans poured out her rich, vibrant tone unstintingly and convincingly all evening as if her life depended on every phrase, she scored a triumph in her duet with Vincenzo Sardinero, a young Spanish baritone, who sang with more vigor than subtlety as Nottingham. Bernabe Marti, Cabalet's husband in real life, was Essex. His vocal production is light, his style ungainly, but he tries hard to please and made something of Essex's remorse in his cabaletta. Mackerras knows just how to make the most of Donizetti's big tunes and "um-hum" rhythmic and he found the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in cracking form.

More glorious music on Saturday at the Elizabeth Hall, where Janet Baker sang arias from 17th-century Venetian opera and Domenico Scarlatti's rarely heard "Salve Regina." Like Trojans, Baker knows how to communicate the meaning of every syllable even in a foreign tongue, and her projection of Casandra's lament from Cavalli's "La Didone" was breathtaking as in vocal accomplishment. She was ably supported by a section of the English Chamber Orchestra under Raymond Leppard. The soloist turned out to be a well-watched, often smiling and beautiful work, especially when singing with all this artist's many skills.

Montserrat Caballe

a touch of asperity.

The Washington Post

Donizetti: A Triumph for Two

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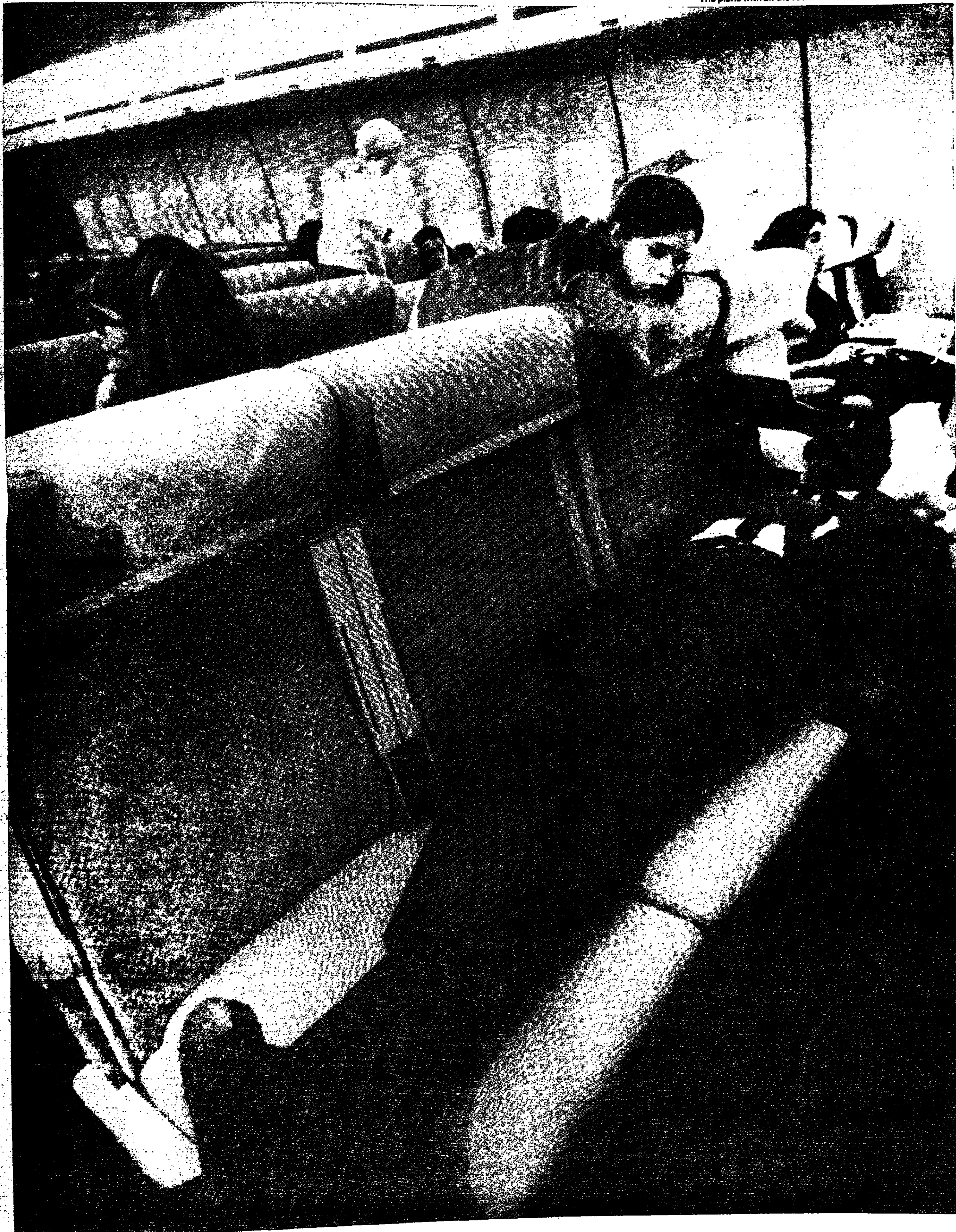
Whether you're 4'7" or 7'4"

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plane. And any time the plane isn't full you're welcome to flip up the arm rests and take over the seats next to you. Just call your Pan Am® Travel Agent or call us direct. Our 747 won't cost you a penny more than ordinary Jets, no matter how much room you take up.

Pan Am's 747

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Page 6—Tuesday, March 31, 1970

The War Widens

The Vietnamese war has not been a faceless war—just the reverse. No human struggle in history has presented so many faces to so wide an audience: faces of every color, showing every shade of emotion. But even this Goyaesque portraiture has contributed to the shapelessness of the conflict—heroes, villains and above all victims, mingled as the fighting fronts are mingled. The battles writhe over the countryside and through cities and villages like some blind, primitive life form, some bacterial mass, spawning itself here and wasting away there.

Now this shapeless war had intruded deep into Cambodia. How deep, how grave, is hard to tell, and what the impact of its blight impossible to discern. But it would seem that the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese have reacted predictably to the ousting of Prince Sihanouk and the closing of the port that bears his name. Laos feels the side-effects, apparently, in lessening pressures on the Plain des Jars; South Vietnam and its allies in sharper clashes along the border.

With all the density of the fog of war that lies over embattled Indochina, some myths have been dispelled, and the simplistic theories of many Americans have been rudely jarred. Hanoi's nationalism—so highly praised by its American sympathizers as well as some more objective critics of the American position—has little regard for the nationalisms of the Laotians or the Khmers.

Whether it considers the territories of these neighbors as simply a corridor through which to attack the Saigon government, or as Lebensraum, is as presently irrelevant as was the same question when the Germans came through the Low Countries in 1914 and 1940. It is North Vietnam that has widened the war.

But the implications, in morals and in international law, are also less important, at this moment, than the practical question of what is to be done about the wider war. And the only sane answer is to end it—at every point where it is killing men, women and children and disrupting the sufficiently hard lives of those who till the soil and keep the assorted economies of Indochina going.

This is not a completely idealistic thesis. The United States has made it plain that it wants out. For the Soviet Union and China, their own rivalries make continued involvement in the area dangerous. Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam all want to be let alone. And North Vietnam? It has won victories, and probably can win more. But the new attitude of Cambodia places an additional strain on already strained resources of men and material, and insures new enemies even if the old should be defeated. There is still the option of a negotiated settlement, one that would leave to time and political means the continuation of whatever struggles might outlast the fighting.

Winter of Discontent

As March drew to its stormy close, a blizzard socked in Chicago, and on Easter Sunday, great, white flakes came out of gray sky over New York. It all seemed symbolic of the strong grip of winter on the land: the winter of our American discontent.

Wars and rumors of war, strikes, racial friction, bombing, demonstrations on streets and in schools—these mingled with such snows that the New England of "Snow-bound" issued emergency proclamations, and such cold that the South shivered through long days. Congress and the President were at odds, prices rose and production fell, the stock markets slid downhill and taxes seemed more burdensome than ever. Under leaden skies, pollution appeared as an acutely urgent problem, and the chill made breakdowns in heating a grave hardship for thousands. Even the telephone system—which everyone who had struggled with the vagaries of foreign installations thought of with wistful pride—became a thing of mysterious whistlings, clicks and silences.

No one has any right to expect that when the weather catches up with the calendar and the shy promise of a single crocus is fulfilled in the rich greenery and many-colored flowers of spring, the troubles of the winter will disappear with the last patches of dirty snow and ice. Indeed, there are a swarm of troubles that may respond to a warming sun and lengthening days; the succession of a long, hot summer to a long, cold winter is not an alluring prospect.

But as America has endured worse winters, and emerged—not unscarred, perhaps, but stronger in body and spirit than before—so it can face the summer ahead, without facile optimism but at least with determination. When, in another March, replete with more grim imponderables and fewer working tools to meet them than this one, Franklin D. Roosevelt told the people who had just elected him that the only thing they had to fear was fear itself, he bequeathed a legacy to this generation that is worth cherishing.

True, while fear is an element of the mood that marks the waning winter, it is probably not the most dangerous one. Indeed a perilous aspect of today's discontents is the belief in instant solutions—instant cures for old problems, as well as for the newer dilemmas that afflict the world. And this is resistant to compromise, to realistic, ameliorative experiments that take the old Adam into account. Nevertheless, the United States has the resources, physical and mental, to meet its people's needs. And perhaps, when the gray skies lift, it will find the will to use those resources, vigorously and wisely. The cycles of mood may be less clearly fixed than those of the seasons, but they exist.

International Opinion

Soviet Aid Failings

Troubles with Russian aid projects in India, Pakistan and Egypt, among other countries, are further highlighting the problems of developing nations dealing with Moscow. Faulty planning, inflexible specifications, disregard of local industry and expertise are some of the glaring shortcomings of the so-called benefactors.

Delivery delays and unsatisfactory performances of completed projects are also still drawing criticisms and leading many to feel that purely economic considerations rank very low in the Kremlin's selective aid policy.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Conflict in Cambodia

Prince Sihanouk fell off his tightrope and if one thing is clear it is that he has no chance of getting back on it. If he ever is restored to his palace in Phnom Penh, it will be as the figurehead of the "Red Khmers" he has vigorously fought for years and as the lackey of the Vietnamese Communists (North and South) whom it was his proclaimed (and effective) policy to keep at arm's length.

In any case, the Vietnam war is now being fought in Cambodia. The situation indeed resembles the Indochinese war which the

French fought until 1954, with the difference that Thailand is now heavily involved as well. It is true that the Americans have infinitely more resources than France did 16 years ago, but President Nixon can hardly relish the prospect of taking on yet more responsibilities in Southeast Asia.

—From the Times (London).

The Viet Cong, Hanoi's army of sneak, bomb-throwing terrorists, moves into Cambodia sensing that the situation is ripe after the removal of Prince Sihanouk as head of state to extend the frontiers of Communist aggression.

The United States holds the line in Vietnam. It has done so at a fantastically high cost in blood and materials, at the same time being vilified by the constant bleatings of an international campaign of protest. The United States is the champion of the free world. The question has been asked before: If the Americans were to withdraw from Vietnam, where would the new line be drawn between the Communists and the free world?

The Viet Cong has not waited for the Americans to begin to withdraw before giving its answer. A lawful line will never be drawn which it will not attempt to cross.

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 31, 1895
PARIS—The brain of the world is in the right place, but the world's heart is somewhat out of order. We know enough about Christianity, but do not do enough with what we know. If our practice were equal to our theory we should not need to pray for the millennium. It is one thing to believe right, and quite another to live as we believe. The Church which talks of Christ, but does nothing for him or mankind, is a false Church from pulpit to door (editorial).

Fifty Years Ago

March 31, 1920
WASHINGTON—Testifying before the Congressional naval investigation, Rear-Admiral W. Grant declared that the United States fleet was unfit to meet an enemy in 1917. He said that none of the 24 vessels of the Atlantic fleet which he commanded during the summer of 1917 would have remained afloat if it had received a serious underwater blow, because the bulkheads were not water-tight. He is now fighting for the construction of larger submarines.



A Conservative View of the Court

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The essential commitment of the true conservative is to conserve institutions. Adapt to changing conditions, yes, but with respect for habits and forms ingrained in a society: Destroy institutions at your peril.

In the United States, a country not strong in traditions, the Supreme Court has played a unique institutional role, building from the few words of the constitution a tradition and a faith in law. The court has often been wrong over the years, and often been attacked, but each time it survived because the people saw continuity and safety in its existence.

A notable episode of the court-packing fight of 1937 illustrated the point. Mr. Justice Brandeis, the great believer in reform, stood against the Roosevelt plan to add more liberal-minded justices to the court. Roosevelt was said to be puzzled and angry. But Brandeis's position was not hard to understand. He believed in the institution of the Supreme Court, and he did not want to see it degraded by any short-run objective, however attractive.

The true conservative, then, should want to preserve the court whatever its momentary failings. Alistair Cooke put it recently: "To sap people's confidence in the Supreme Court would be as successful a radical mission as the carrying out of Lenin's prescription for revolution: The muzzing of the army."

Cooke, who has been describing America for British readers with wry affection for a generation, was writing about the nomination of

Judge G. Harrold Carswell—and of the argument on his behalf that the Supreme Court needs a little more conservatism. In a phrase worthy of his hero, F. L. Menckin, Cooke said that not even in the 1930s, "The Golden Age of Mediocrity," had anyone asserted the right of mediocrities to ascend to the bench.

How is it that men described as conservatives can make such an argument? It was Sen. Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska who said that mediocrities are entitled to a little representation on the Supreme Court—"we can't have all Brandises and Frankfurters and Cardozos..."

Precedent and Principle

One comment in passing: If Hruska meant by the three names he used that we do not want all mediocrities on the Court, as one supposes he did, the short answer is that we do not have any at the moment.

But beyond that, the Hruska remark is revealing. It shows that at least some of the people who want Harrold Carswell on the Supreme Court are not true conservatives. They are William Faulkner's Snopeses—men with no respect for institutions, hard men who resent and want to destroy those with traditions and cultivation, men whose vision extends only to their own immediate desires.

Of course there are conservatives in the Senate who understand this. Some of them are Southerners, as Sen. J. W. Fulbright's decision to vote for recommitment of the nomination so dramatically shows. Others are Republicans who have

made plain their embarrassment at Judge Carswell's undistinguished record, really not even rising to mediocrity, but have indicated their reluctance to oppose their President on a second Supreme Court nomination.

There are ample precedents to comfort those Republicans concerned about party loyalty—even to satisfy Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate Republican leader, who of all people must know the gross inadequacy of this nomination.

Twice, in our history, Presidents have been turned down by the Senate on two successive nominations to the Supreme Court—and once on three nominations in a row.

In 1804 the Senate rejected two nominees of President Cleveland. In 1874 Senate objections forced President Grant to withdraw two successive nominations. In 1884, three attempts by President Tyler to fill two vacancies on the court were turned down by the Senate.

The reasons were varied—objections to the nominees' stature, political cross-currents. But in each case, interestingly, the President was dealing with a Senate controlled by his own party.

Aside from precedent there is principle. What Edmund Burke, the model conservative, told his constituents in 1774 may apply just as well to relations between a senator and a President of his party:

"Your representative owes you, not his industry alone, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

The Second Indochina War

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG.—The late Bernard Fall, one of the wisest Western observers of Asia, insisted for years that the Vietnam conflict was actually a sequel to the struggle between the Communists and the French for supremacy over the entire Indochina peninsula that raged for a decade after World War II.

Therefore, Fall argued, the United States and its allies were really involved in what logically should have been termed the "Second Indochina War."

If that idea seemed somewhat esoteric before, it is now being proved prescient. For not only is the conflict spreading beyond Vietnam and Laos into Cambodia, but it is currently threatening to extend into Thailand as well.

The obvious danger in this growing turmoil is that President Nixon may feel compelled to escalate the American commitment to the region despite his repeated pledges to reduce the U.S. posture in the area.

However, there is the more hopeful possibility that the major powers may somehow sober up sufficiently to seek a multinational settlement for Southeast Asia in order to prevent an explosion that might ignite a worldwide catastrophe.

Growing Crisis

Thus the present situation may well be a turning point that could lead, depending on the options taken, to either a wider war or a chance for peace. In short, it is a time of both hazards and opportunity.

Though climactic moments have a way of flaring into sudden headlines, a crisis is the gradual accumulation of events. So it has been in Indochina.

The conflict in Laos, a sideshow

to the Vietnam theater, had long remained a minor affair because the contending forces there tacitly respected the unwritten partition of the whole region into spheres of influence.

But last summer, when Gen. Vang Pao's Meo guerrillas and their American advisers moved into the Plain des Jars, they violated the understanding that kept the balance in Laos.

The Communists counterattacked this winter and, in addition to reacting with increased air support for the government, the United States openly strengthened the Thai units that have covertly operated in Laos for years.

The entry of the Thai reinforcements has in turn prompted the Chinese, who also have troops inside Laos and thousands more poised on the border, to warn that they "will not sit idly by"—a phrase reminiscent of the days before their "volunteers" poured into Korea.

Hence a spiral of irrational challenges and responses threatens to transform the primitive kingdom of Laos into a battlefield on which no side can possibly attain victory.

Meanwhile, the ouster of Prince Sihanouk has disrupted the fragile equilibrium that served to spare Cambodia from becoming actively engaged in the war.

Hardly was Sihanouk deposed than the South Vietnamese, evidently acting with the approval of the new Phnom Penh regime, hit Communist bases across the Cambodian frontier. The U.S. command in Saigon, almost delighted to disclose the change of ground rules, announced that B-52 bombers were also bombing Cambodia.

Apparently anticipating a larger American role in Cambodia, the Communists have already started to stir up trouble. They are ex-

horting Cambodians to overthrow Sihanouk's successors, and they are using their own forces in the country against the new Phnom Penh regime.

Sihanouk's 'Army'

At the same time, from his asylum in Peking, the prince, has cloaked the Communists in legitimacy by creating a government-in-exile and a "national liberation army" to fight "with other anti-imperialist people's forces of fraternal countries."

And seizing Sihanouk's appeal, which they probably inspired, the Chinese and North Vietnamese are increasingly referring to the "struggle" in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia as a single "struggle for Indochina."

To a large extent, Communist strategy appears to be designed to create diversions to the Vietnam arena, where Hanoi's dreams of rapid success have been punctured. Their references to a larger conflict are also calculated to stimulate anti-war sentiment in the United States and, in the process, raise the pressure on the White House to accept their conditions for peace in the region.

But whatever their motives, the Communists are making it clear that they are prepared to expand the war over the artificial boundaries that separate the Indochinese states, and there is no reason to doubt their intentions. In another forecast that has become significant, Bernard Fall confided to a friend not long before his tragic death in Vietnam that his knowledge of that country might eventually seem irrelevant if the conflict continued to escalate.

"I feel," he remarked, "like it is 1913, and I am an expert on Serbia who is about to be deposed par les événements—outstripped by events."

SAM-3s and the Threat Of Mideast Escalation

By William Tuohy

CAIRO.—In the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria, Russian technicians and Egyptian workmen are building new SAM-3 missile launchers in freshly prepared sites ringing the city.

The main desert road between Cairo and Alexandria has only recently been reopened, having been shut down, diplomatic sources say, to allow Russian trucks to haul the new missiles from Soviet ships in Alexandria to the big air base called Cairo West, used by the Russians.

The airport at Aswan is still closed to commercial traffic in order, it is believed here, to allow missile to be installed away from the eyes of travelers.

The establishment of the new missile sites is proceeding rapidly, but the introduction of the new systems has raised serious questions that seriously worry Western observers here and the Russians themselves.

The main question is: What happens if the Israelis bomb the new SAM-3 sites manned by Russian technicians?

Generally, Western diplomatic opinions are divided on the question.

One view holds that Israeli air strikes on new Russian-manned missile sites could lead to a dangerous confrontation, spurring the Russians to even greater efforts on behalf of their Egyptian clients.

But a second view holds that the Russians must have weighed the possibility of their new SAM-3 sites being bombed by Israeli jets and decided to accept their losses, if any.

Along with the new SAM-3s, which have never been before deployed outside the Warsaw Pact countries, the Soviet Union has increased its force of advisers and technicians in Egypt.

Russian Force

Estimates of the number of Russian advisers vary widely. One knowledgeable Western source places the number of Russian military advisers and technicians now in Egypt at between 5,000 and 6,000.

men—though this number could more grow, depending on the number of SAM-3s eventually to be deployed. A year ago, only about 3,000 Soviet advisers were believed to be in Egypt.

Whether a confrontation over the SAM-3s will come is expected to depend mainly on where the Russians decide to deploy the new missiles.

Currently, they are being put around the so-called "Russian interest" bases—that is, the port of Alexandria, where a new missile site sits in the center of the eastern harbor in full view of the Suez Canal; the Cairo West air base and Aswan, the dam financed and built by the Russians.

Among military men here, it is believed that the Israelis will not attempt to take out the SAMs guarding these bases.

However, it is thought that, if the Russians and Egyptians decide to install the new missiles in the eastern desert behind the Suez Canal, the Israelis will have no compunctions about destroying them, as they have the high-level SAM-2 sites.

"Israel has made a decision that their casualties from Egyptian

artillery along the canal were too high. And they will do anything in their power to keep Egyptian artillery from becoming more effective—including hitting Russian-manned SAM sites," said one veteran military observer.

Actually, there is some question among air defense specialists as to just how effective the SAM-3s would be against Israeli pilots trying high-performance Phantoms, Skyhawks and Mirages.

The SAM-3—designed specifically to hit low-flying, fast-moving aircraft—has never been fired in action. And it may be, some sources here say, that the Russians would like to test the SAMs under genuine combat conditions.

But military experts say that the SAM-3 is not effective at altitudes below 500 feet—perhaps even 1,000 feet.

At the same time, the Israeli Air Force is highly trained in low-level attack techniques—many of their raids on Egyptian bases have been at an altitude of around 300 feet.

Nasser Request

Reliable diplomatic sources say that both the Russians and the senior Egyptian advisers to President Gamal Abdel Nasser recommended against increasing the number of Soviet advisers in Egypt.

But Mr. Nasser, it is reliably said, during his secret trip to the Soviet Union in January that the Russians make a dramatic new show of support to counter the deep Israeli raids inside Egypt, including the suburbs of Cairo. The arrival of the SAM-3s appears to be the Soviet response.

The SAM-3s are highly sophisticated, with elaborate radar and computers, and it is believed here, no Egyptians are yet able to operate them.

The Russians, therefore, must handle them and, because a missile radar complex is readily identifiable, the location of the SAM-3s is presumed to be no mystery to the Israeli high command.

So whether the Russians become more involved, it's argued here, is dependent on "where the Egyptians and Russians decide to site the new missiles, and what they intend to do next if hit."

Despite some speculation to the contrary, military sources here do not believe that the Russians will send the new MIG-23 jets to Egypt, since they are not even operable at the squadron level in the Soviet Union.

Rather, it is thought that Moscow might decide to provide Russian pilots to fly MIG-23s against the Israeli jets over the canal.

Mr. Nasser, it is determined, diplomatic sources say, to keep Israeli bases and Aswan, the dam financed and built by the Russians, and technicians as long as he thinks that Egyptian heartland is threatened.

A leading diplomat poses the resulting question for the United States as arms supplier to Israel in this way:

"If Israel decides that its security demands deep-penetration raids inside Egypt against Soviet-manned SAM sites, and knocks them out, killing Russians—what does the United States do then? It's a tough question and nobody has any answers."

Letters

Eden Urges Parley on Southeast Asia

I write to express agreement with the suggestion in your March 26 editorial that the time has come for "a broader, high-level Geneva-style meeting to seek a comprehensive settlement, as at the 1954 conference."

Laos and Cambodia are sincere in their search for neutrality. And it is to the long-term advantage of the great powers concerned in the future of Indochina, the United States, China and Soviet Russia, that this neutrality should be respected and upheld.

They should therefore meet now with the other members of the 1954 conference to reestablish the neutrality of the two countries before these are finally eroded by the fighting in Vietnam. This last should, of course, also form part of the conference agenda and a supreme effort be made to secure

a comprehensive and guaranteed solution of the Indochina war.

Admittedly the difficulties are formidable, but the alternative of a wilderness conflict, is a warning sign which every influential capital should heed before it is too late.

AVON.
Lord Avon (Anthony Eden), former prime minister of Great Britain, was co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Far Eastern Affairs.

Traffic Solution

Your reader's solution to city traffic is too complicated. I still favor the simple solution of making all the streets of a city one way, all in the same direction. If you make all of the traffic go north, within a week all Scandinavian will have a traffic problem.

RONALD ALWORTH, Rome.

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**Bank Is Sued
By U.S. on
Stock Holding****Anti-Trust Challenge.
To Trustee Role New**

By Eileen Shanahan
WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Justice Department, which said it was suing the bank to force it to divest itself of its stock in the Cleveland Trust Co., said it was not a trustee of the bank's assets but a trustee of the bank's stock.

The department said it was suing the bank to force it to divest itself of its stock in the Cleveland Trust Co., which it said was a violation of the anti-trust laws by controlling the bank's stock.

The department said it was suing the bank to force it to divest itself of its stock in the Cleveland Trust Co., which it said was a violation of the anti-trust laws by controlling the bank's stock.

Economic Analysis**Getting a Fix on Economic
Future: U.S. Experts Divided**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—At the end of the first quarter of this election year, the U.S. economy is clearly in a broad but shallow decline. The major question is whether the drop will deepen into a serious business downturn that would qualify as the nation's fifth post-war economic recession.

According to the Commerce Department, the total output of goods and services—adjusted for increases in prices—may well have declined during the first three months of the year. Since the economy's "real" output also dropped slightly in the last quarter of 1969, this would make six months in which there had been no increase in this most comprehensive economic measure. To some people, this would mean that recession was here.

The semantic argument over whether there actually is a recession is not particularly important.

What is important is to get an accurate fix, not only on where the economy is right now, but also on where it is most likely to be nine months or a year from now so as to devise the correct mix to finish the job of bringing inflation under control, as well as to prevent mass layoffs of output and unacceptably high unemployment.

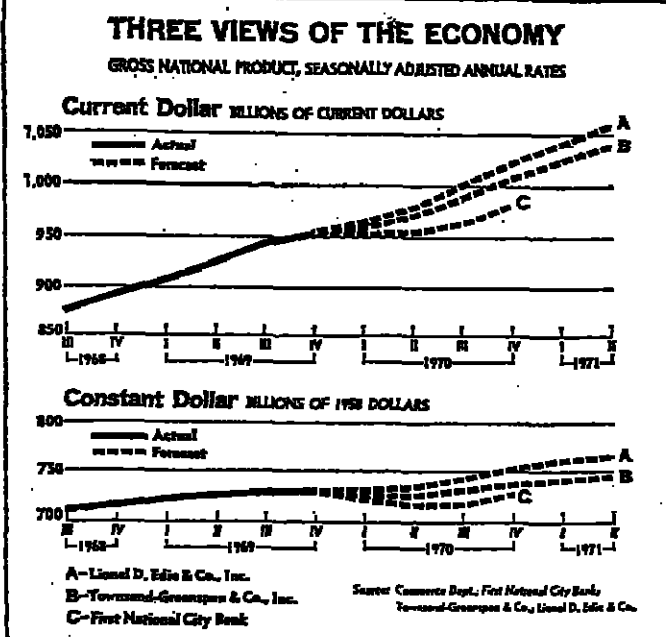
Analysts who tend to emphasize

the importance of changes in federal tax and spending policies in producing economic change—the economists at Lionel D. Edie & Co., for example—are generally the most optimistic. They reason that higher social security benefits, increased pay for federal workers, and the end to the 5 percent federal income tax surcharge will be translated quickly into higher receipts at the cash register, and a resumption of the economic boom.

The monetary economists, on the other hand—those at the First National City Bank in New York, who are followers of Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago—look at the severity of the credit restraint imposed by the Federal Reserve system in the last nine months or so and conclude that a fairly sharp business contraction is now in the cards, pretty much irrespective of what the government does from here on out.

The middle view, typified by Alan Greenspan, a close adviser to the President during the election campaign, looks for a rolling readjustment in the economy—a slowdown, but not a very sharp one, and only a very gradual cutback in the rate of increase in prices.

In the last two or three weeks, the administration has given an unmistakable indication that it is



preparing to let up a little on its severe restraints.

President Nixon announced that he would release some \$1.5 billion in construction funds frozen last year. Shortly thereafter, Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, made it plain that his agency had eased up a bit on the credit brakes and intended to ease up more in the future.

Then commercial banks cut their prime lending rate.

Economists, however, were disturbed by the vigorous manner in which the financial markets reacted. To many, the markets seemed to be saying that inflationary psychology, which has played such a big role in fueling the business boom of the last few years—was far from dead. Rather, it was just lying low, waiting for Washington's policy of restraint to be turned off.

The big danger, it seemed, was that official restraint would not be maintained (perhaps in part because of the political risks that might be entailed in going into the

Congressional elections this fall with a sluggish economy) and that inflationary fires would be allowed to rekindle.

It is still far too early to tell if such a gloomy forecast has any validity, but in Wall Street (where literally hundreds of billions in paper values have evaporated in the credit squeeze) it plainly would be regarded as a grand tragedy if it did.

Meanwhile, it is clear that, for all the soggy statistics coming out of Washington on the economy's performance, there are some sectors where the apparent potential demand for goods and services is still very strong.

The two areas cited most often are business spending for new plant and equipment and residential construction.

The implication is that, while some of the major props under the economy were clearly in shaky condition, the expectations of future inflation are still strong and an uncomfortable rapid rate of increase in prices could be expected to continue longer than most economists (and especially those in the administration) would like.

There also obviously is considerable danger of economic overkill should the brakes stay on too long. Yet the risk of taking them off too soon or too much would be a new, and probably dangerous, pickup in business speed.

To an increasing number of economists, the way out of this impasse may well lie in some form of public supervision over wages and prices—short of full controls, but much more vigorous than the hands-off attitude that President Nixon and his advisers have adopted.

Profit-Taking Drives Stock Prices Down

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—

Nobody got around to flying the "Blue Monday" flag on Wall Street today, but prices on the New York Stock Exchange did slip lower in a consolidation session following last week's rousing "prime-rate rally."

A number of blue chips were clipped by profit taking after posting recent gains.

Declines of a point or more, for example, appeared in these seven components of the Dow Jones industrial average: American Can, Chrysler, Du Pont, Eastman Kodak, General Motors, Goodyear and Procter & Gamble.

The Dow itself fell 6.40 to close at 784.65 after working in minus territory throughout the slow session.

During the previous week, this indicator had boomed more than 27 points, with the big gain coming last Wednesday with a parade of prime-rate cuts.

Volume eased along at a leisurely 3.6 million shares, compared with Thursday's turnover of 11.35 million shares. The exchange was closed on Good Friday.

Computer and computer-equipment issues, along with a handful

of other glamour stocks, turned in the best performance as most major groups moved lower. Brokers said that price gains in some glamour stocks could be attributed to "window-dressing" on the part of mutual funds, which close out their quarterly reporting period today.

The gainers included: IBM, up 3 1/2 to 336 3/4; Burroughs, up 3 3/4 to 150 3/4; and Fairchild Camera, up 3 to 80 1/4.

There were gains of an even two points apiece in Dunney, Avon Products, Honeywell and Monark Data Sciences. In the computer services field, top honors went to Telex, up 5 3/8 to 133 7/8, and Memorex, up 5 3/8 to 122 7/8.

Gold issues also edged higher. The best advance was shown by Dome Mines, up 1 1/2 to 56 3/4.

Despite the buoyant tone in numerous glamour issues, Xerox slumped 3 points to 91 as it led the active list with 253,100 shares. A block of 200,000 shares, crossing the tape at 89, accounted for the bulk of its turnover.

Analysts said that some fund selling apparently appeared in Xerox as well as in certain other stocks on the active roster. They cited EG&G, down 1 1/4 to 14 1/4.

and two issues of Spartans Industries, owner of E. J. Korvette. Spartans class A shares fell one point to 12, while the common stock eased 7/8 to 12 1/8.

Emporium Capwell, one of the largest retail organizations on the Pacific coast, rose 3 to 28 as the market's best percentage gainer.

Market Holidays

Banks and stock exchanges in Western Europe remained closed Monday for the Easter holiday.

**Republic Steel
Raises Prices**

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Republic Steel Corp. announced today it would raise prices for most types of steel bar by an average of about 4.5 percent, effective April 15.

The products, which account for about 15 percent of total steel shipments, were the first major categories to be changed since the industry adopted its "stability guarantees."

In accordance with this policy, Republic said, "these prices will not be further increased during the 12-month period following the effective date of the increase."

The company, the nation's third largest producer, said it was "making the move with great reluctance, since it was very conscious of the inflationary factors present in the economy."

U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and other major producers had no immediate comment.

In Washington, President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, which has generally refrained from commenting on individual price changes, said it had no comment.

Steel industry sources said it was almost certain that competing producers would follow Republic's lead. Affected by the hike were most bar products, except for concrete-reinforcing bars and stainless-steel types. The increases will range from \$7 to \$11 a ton.

Republic said it would impose the increase because the company was "labeled one of the principal victims of inflation." It cited higher costs for labor, materials, services and freight, as well as increased state and local taxes.

**U.S. Executives Predict Profits,
Prices and Production Will Rise**

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—Many top U.S. corporate executives expect bigger profits, higher prices and increasing general business activity this year despite government forecasts of a cooling economy, a U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey released yesterday showed.

Its poll of 855 board chairmen, presidents, executive vice-presidents and company economists indicated that Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy may have been overly optimistic when he said last week that "inflationary psychology" has been cured.

Of the executives who responded to the poll, 510 predicted the volume of their own businesses would increase in the next few months, only 138 predicted declines and 197 expected no change.

Profits have been sagging for months. But 340 of the executives predicted improved profit margins this year. 271 said they expect their profits to stay about the same, and only 179 forecast declines.

Asked what would happen to their prices in the last half of this year, 484 of the executives predicted increases, 306 said no change, and 104 said some up and some down.

Only 98 of the executives said they were satisfied with the Nixon administration's effort to check inflation. A total of 698 said the rate of inflation has not been arrested or that the rate of retardation has been imperceptible.

Administration economic strategists complained for most of 1969 that inflationary psychology—prompting businessmen and consumers alike to buy now to avoid the next price increase—was thwarting the anti-inflation campaign.

**Tool Orders
Drop in U.S.**

By William M. Freeman

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—

Net new orders for machine tools, the machines that become industry's production and assembly lines, dropped sharply in February in the United States.

The value of business booked in the month, according to an analysis of figures released yesterday, was \$91.5 million—a drop of 20 percent from the previous month's total of \$114.55 million.

Compared with February, 1969, when orders were valued at \$138.25 million, the drop was 34.1 percent.

The figures as regarded as especially important as an economic indicator, quite apart from what they tell of how the tool builders are faring. This is so because they report, well in advance of other signs, how industry planners regard the outlook in terms of ordering equipment to be delivered perhaps a year or more later, to produce more of their products.

Some pessimism

If orders for new machinery lag, the conclusion to be drawn is that producers regard the outlook with a degree of pessimism.

For the year to date, the industry's orders stand at \$206.05 million, compared with \$266.35 million for the corresponding 1969 period. For cutting tools, the 1970 figure is \$154.45 million, against \$184.35 million in 1969. For forming tools, the figure is \$51.6 million, against \$82 million a year before.

At the end of February, the backlog of orders for cutting tools was \$786.1 million, compared with \$810.8 million the month before. For forming tools, the backlog was put at \$354.4 million, compared with \$364.4 million a month earlier.

But it is noted, the effect of the rush to place orders for machine tools last spring, while the 7 percent investment credit was still in effect, is wearing thin.

Kennedy to Visit Asia

WASHINGTON, March 30 (Reuters)—U.S. Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy will hold talks with Japanese Finance Minister Takao Fukuda in Tokyo on April 12, it was announced over the weekend. Mr. Kennedy will also attend the annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank in Seoul, from April 9 to 11.

**Imports Carve Out Larger
Share of U.S. Auto Market**

DETROIT, March 30 (Special)—

Automobile imports are riding high in the United States these days. While sales of domestic cars have been running about 12 percent behind last year, deliveries of foreign cars are up 17 percent.

In other words, the imports are increasing their share of the U.S. market. Last year, they topped 1.1 million in sales and 11 percent of the market. In the first two months this year, they accounted for 12.6 percent of sales.

The figures for 1969, as reported by the Automobile Manufacturers Association based on Census Bureau data, showed that auto imports (excluding those from Canada) were worth about \$1.53 billion.

Japan Edging Up

Among the exporters of cars to the U.S. market, Japan, which in recent years has been gaining steadily on West Germany as the

largest single supplier, continued the trend.

Among the traditional large exporters, Britain and Italy showed gains in 1969, but West Germany, Sweden and France all showed declines.

French sales, in fact, fell drastically in 1969, and Belgium moved ahead of it.

Japanese sales in the United States last year were worth slightly more than \$200 million, or 19.6 percent of the foreign car total, compared with 13.5 percent in 1968.

Much of Japan's gain was West Germany's loss. German sales totaled \$860.81 million compared with about \$908.8 million in 1968.

The German share of the foreign car market thus dropped from about 63.1 percent in 1968 to 56.2 percent in 1969.

British car sales were about \$137.164 million worth, for 9 percent of total imports compared to 8.7 percent in 1968.

Sweden in 1969 exported \$76.54 million worth, down from \$92.0 million, or to 5 percent of the total from 6.4 percent in 1968.

Italian exports were worth \$65.3 million (4.3 percent), up from \$50.4 million (3.5 percent).

French sales in 1969 dropped to \$26.44 million from \$39.8 million, or to 1.7 percent of the foreign car market from 2.8 percent.

Belgium, in 1969, sent \$50.894 million worth. Comparison figures for 1968 were not available, but in 1968 Belgium won about 4 percent of the market.

**Industrial Growth Hits
16 Percent in Israel**

JERUSALEM, March 30 (Reuters)—Israel's industrial output in 1969 increased by 16 percent over 1968, according to statistics released today.

The gazette of the Central Bureau of Statistics said the most striking achievements were in electronics where output rose by 80 percent and in car production where it grew by 30 percent.

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1970 -		Stocks and		S&P		100% First, High Low Last, Chgs		Net		1970 -		Stocks and		S&P		100% First, High Low Last, Chgs		Net	
High Low		Div. in %		1969		1968		1967		High Low		Div. in %		1969		1968		1967	
62	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
63	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
64	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
65	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
66	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
67	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
68	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
69	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
70	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
71	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
72	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
73	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
74	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
75	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
76	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
77	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
78	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
79	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
80	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
81	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A
82	37C	PePl of 4.40	220	58A	39	39A	39	+	1	30	Redman	65	24A	24A	22A	23A	23A	23A	23A

March 30, 1970
Most Actives—New York

	Vol.	Close
Xerox Co	252,100	91
Sun Oil pf	179,600	34 1/2
ECG Inc	138,000	20 1/2
ESB Inc	138,000	46 1/4
Republic Inc	135,500	20 1/4
Spert Ind A	121,100	12
Spartan	119,000	13 1/4
Crown Zeller	109,500	34 1/2
Nat Bisc	102,900	54
Huast Air	99,000	24 1/2
Tren W Air	78,400	17 1/4
Am Tel	72,400	52 1/2
Lums Inc	67,800	7 1/2
Seabeam	65,800	25
Scott Pap	65,500	33 1/2
Volume, all stocks, 9,800,000 shares		
Volume, 15 stocks, 1,200,000 shares		
Value, 15 stocks, 47.3 percent		
Average price, 15 stocks, \$32.20		
New 1970 highs, 54; lows, 29		
Issues traded in, 1,803		

dustrials: 51.99 -0.14: transpo
tion: 38.58 -0.21: utility:
-0.12: finance: 67.95 -0.30.

Most Active—American			
Career Ac	71,200	12½	
Aflint Ind	67,000	7	
Milgo Elect	47,500	77	
Sav S Ship	46,800	174	
Nytronics	46,400	97½	
White Corp	35,000	78	
Sequoyah In	25,000	59	
Four Seasons	24,100	48½	
Alumina Ind	23,000	102	
Bell Electr	20,600	85½	
Approx total stock sales			2.3%
Stock sales year ago			2.3%
High	Low	Close	Net
25.18	24.86	25.02	
Dow Jones Average			
Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind 788.94	792.37	779.17	784.65

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Closes
425 Industrials	97.21	97.20	97.60
25 Railroads	37.72	36.51	36.99
55 Utilities	60.28	59.99	59.99
300 Stocks	97.41	96.51	97.63

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares	Buy	Sell
March 26	487,714	367,848	
March 27	485,855	375,211	
March 28	356,368	330,442	
March 29	355,461	343,126	
March 30	382,613	357,790	

* These totals are included in sales figures.

N.Y. Highs and Lows

Air Prod pt	Foxboro	NUNG
Air Reducin	Gamb Skog	Nwrlnd
Amerce Esn	Gamb 1.60pf	Okl N
	Ugma	Ques T

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20 to 30%		3 years,
30 to 40%		4 years,
40 to 50%		5 years,
50 to 60%		6 years.

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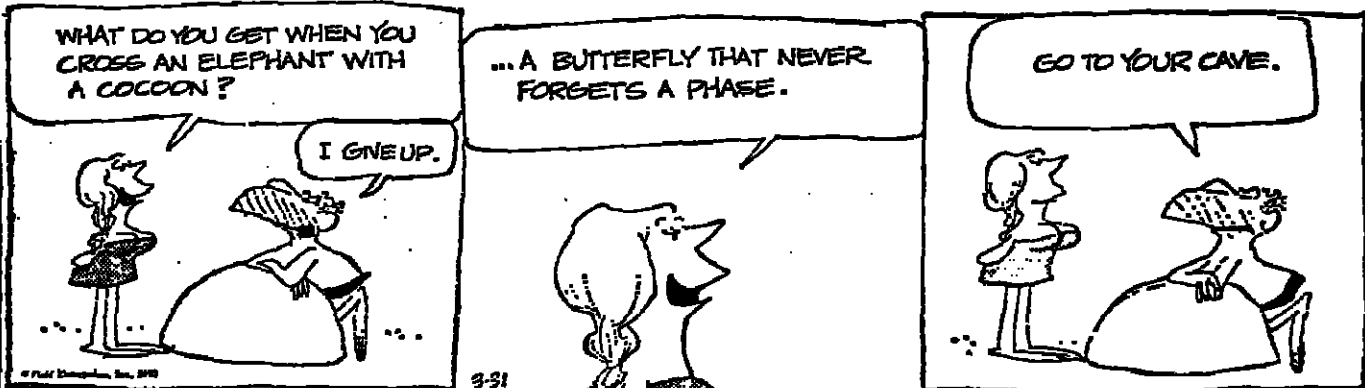
Tel. _____

U.S. Commodity Prices

PEANUTS



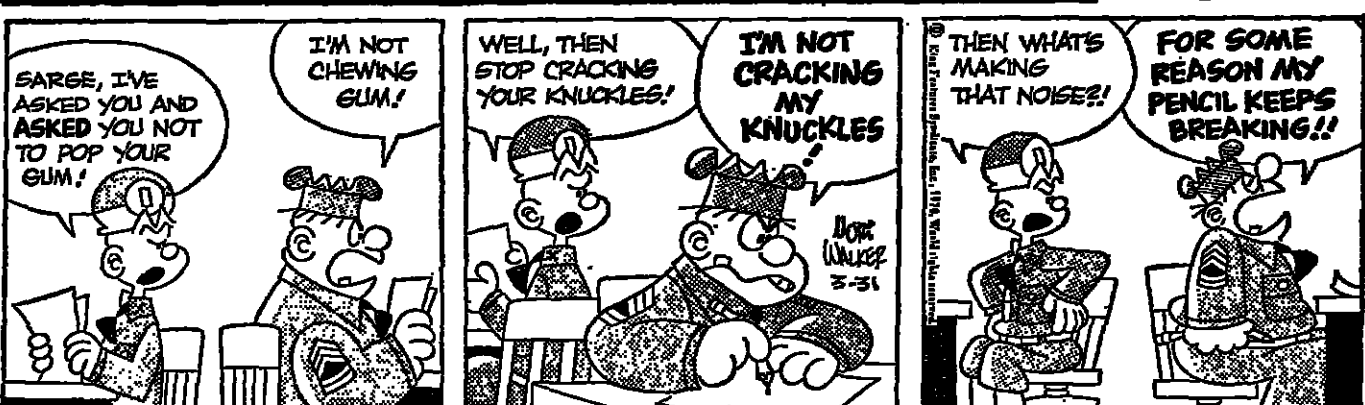
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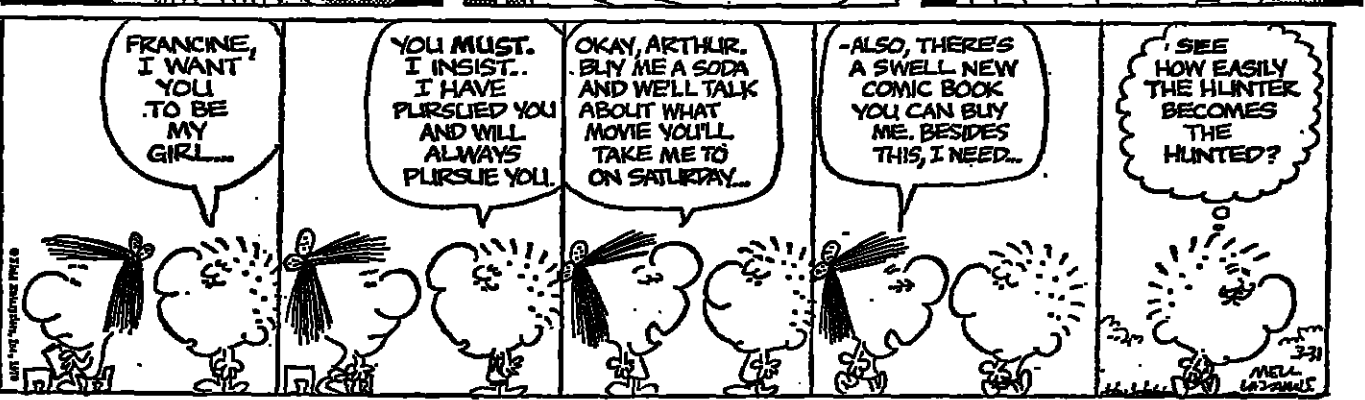
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BEETLE BAILEY



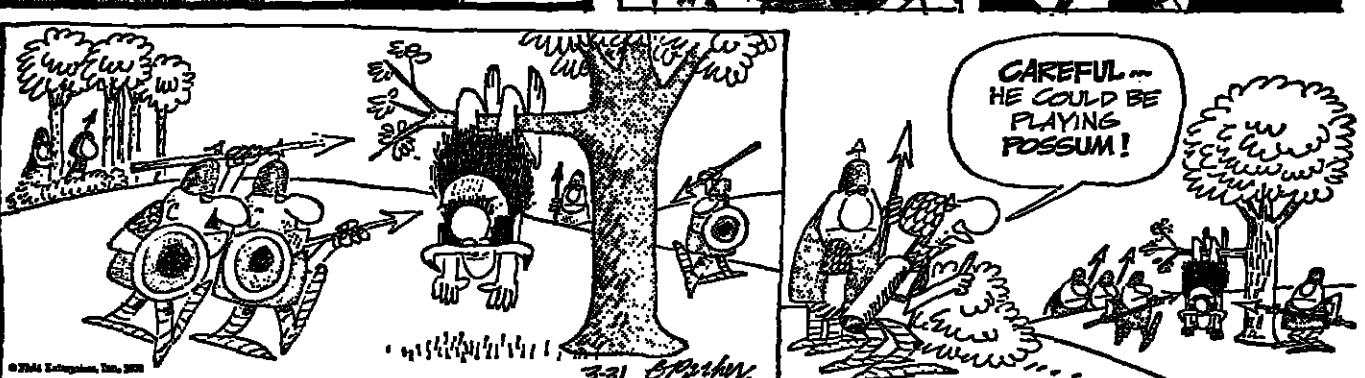
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WIZARD of ID



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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

"Opening Leads," by Robert Ewen, published this month by Prentice-Hall, is the first major work on the subject in the 45-year history of the game of bridge. Ewen explores the opening lead in each important area: no-trump, suits and slams. He discusses lead-directing doubles and bids. He gives effective examples of brilliant leads. And in particular he urges the reader to draw essential deductions from the bidding, thus bridging the gap between the average player and the expert.

The diagrammed example from the book shows an opening lead problem that very few experts would solve. West opened one spade and was raised to two spades after a double from North. South showed his strong diamond suit and played in five diamonds doubled, bid by North over four spades.

It is usually safe to lead from a short, strong suit, so West tried the opening of the heart king. When he saw the dummy he shifted to the club ace followed by the club queen, but it was too late.

South took the club king, ruffed a heart, and entered dummy with a trump lead to ruff another heart. This established two heart winners in dummy, which eventually took care of South's losing clubs.

Ewen points out, rightly, that a player who is paying careful attention to the bidding should defeat the contract by leading the club ace. It is highly unlikely on the bidding that South has the club king, and it is equally unlikely that he has a void.

If West's two aces and king are going to score three tricks

the choice of opening lead hardly matters. The only real danger is that South has a singleton heart and dummy an established heart suit. So West must lead his club ace and follow with the queen when he sees the dummy, establishing a third trick for the defense before South can start on the heart suit.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♠	2 ♠	3 ♠	4 ♠
4 ♠	5 ♠	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ANDER	RISEN	CHI
POINT	ARENA	RID
PINCE	PEREGRINE	
ARGENTINE	ONTO	
LES	CRISTE	ED
NEUR	AVIATED	
TUMULT	EDIT	IRE
IRON	EGRET	INSA
ADIO	PLAN	ISLEOF
SUNDAYS	IRANK	
SAX	OVATE	PAR
BOIR	LIBERTINE	
WHIM	WINE	WIT
TOM	SONYA	ENTER
CHE	PEELS	STORY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: DOLLY WEDGE BOLERO STRONG

Answer: What little Jumble often pulls—THE WOOL OVER YOUR EYES

BOOKS

WILL THE SOVIET UNION SURVIVE UNTIL 1984?

By Andrei Amalrik. Preface by Henry Kamm. Commentary by Sydney Monas. Harper & Row. 93 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE title of this pithy, remarkable essay is not frivolous. The Russian author, whose Visigothic name may be a key to the strength of his character, believes in the coming collapse of the Soviet regime. He places it somewhere in the period between 1980 and 1985 after an exhausting and devastating conflict with China. His vision and prophecy sound apocalyptic, but they are shrewdly buttressed by a weighty and sober analysis of internal conditions in the Soviet Union and of those forces that will lead her into external adventures. For Americans the value of the essay lies less in the certainty of the prognosis, no matter how desirable it might seem to some American thinkers, than in the phenomenon it offers of an independent Soviet mind and the general picture it projects of the world seen through alien eyes—alien to us as well as to the Russians. A document removed from the Stalinoid, cliché-ridden, question-and-answer Soviet paper can scarcely be imagined. To borrow an image from the author, the interest of his essay is the interest a fish would have for an ichthyologist if it could talk.

A Doughty Author

Andrei Amalrik is one of that rare breed, a dissident by nature and by political conviction. He is a man, as Henry Kamm points out in his witty introduction, who "can do no other," and whom Sydney Monas in his concluding essay identifies with the unyielding religious believers of another age. Although he has endured a season in Siberia, Amalrik is, as of this writing, still a free man. He lives with his wife under considerable harassment, however, in reduced and confining circumstances, in conditions so crowded as to be intolerable to anyone who requires peace and quiet for composition. But obviously a man who is willing to stand up before the Soviet regime will not be subdued by the miseries of his surroundings.

For Americans the figure and thinking of Amalrik will be cautionary. For the general practice of Americans who quail before the idea of out and out war with Russia is to identify every loosening of restrictions in Russia as an earnest of the liberalization of the regime. The notion seems to be that Russia after a time will become more and more like us. This essay destroys that comforting thought. The liberalization that we spy out is merely the muscular shifting of a moribund leadership increasingly incapable of directing the affairs of the country. In a very striking metaphor, sure to be used in the future, he compares the leadership to the people to a man who has thrust a Tommy gun into the stomach of another man whose hands are raised stiffly over his head. But the tension, the author says,

cannot continue. The gunner loosens his grip a trifle; the other lowers his hands a bit. What the outcome of such a confrontation will be is roughly the substance of his paper.

Amalrik's Russia is divided into three classes, the elite, the middle class consisting of trained academics and technicians, and the great proletariat. It is hard to measure which group he condemns most. Since the Stalinist purges removed the most able and independent men in the upper hierarchy, those who survived were the most colorless and ordinary. Now in command, they do not possess the dynamism needed for real leadership. Their aim is not to use power to perfect their policies, but to remain in power. They would be perfectly happy if the ordinary citizenry left them alone. But since the world insists on moving on—inflation makes for economic crisis, China for political crisis—the bankruptcy of the ruling group stands exposed. The change to their rule is sure to come.

Price of Resistance

The middle class knows the nature of the ills that afflict society, but it is so much part of the machinery that runs it, it cannot resist the state without destroying itself. Everything becomes a limited, internal matter and their weak-kneed apologetics help prop up the regime.

His fiercest attack is aimed at the people, the sacred segment of the Soviet state. "The idea of self-government," he writes, "of equality before the law and of personal freedom are almost completely incomprehensible to the Russian people." To them the notion of freedom is synonymous with disorder. The Russian has no feeling for the individual personality. He respects strength, authority, communal demands. He also respects justice, but as the peasant sees it, justice is that "nobody should live better than I do." Justice is not the balance wheel but the lever of society.

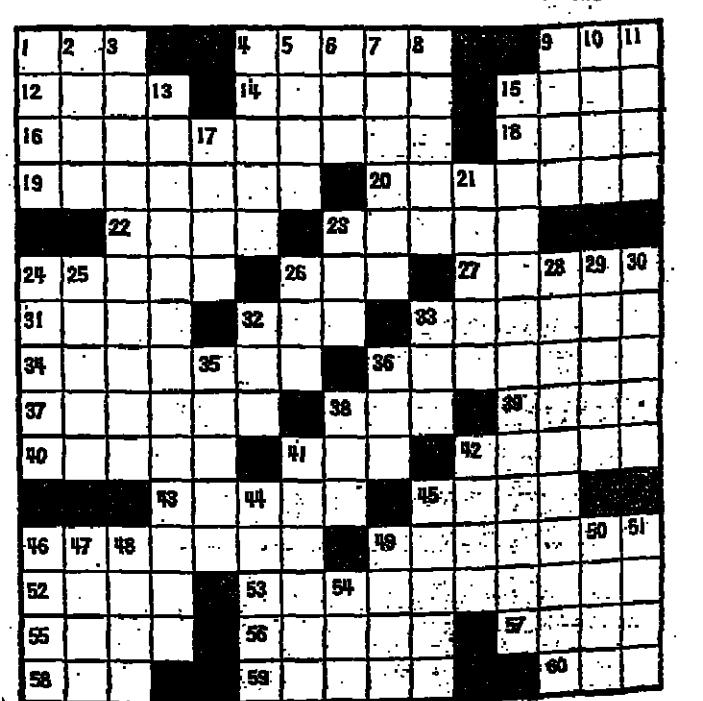
The situation of these three classes, together with the nationalistic strain within the Soviet empire and an exhausting war with China, which in the author's persuasive reasoning is sure to come, will eventually bring about a breakdown of the state. The consequent anarchy may make the earlier revolutionary period seem like a kindergarten romp.

No précis can indicate the epigrammatic force of his reasoning or the logic of his understanding of current events. The question, though, that is bound to come up in every reader's mind is whether the man is authentic. Is he what he appears to be? Would the authorities let a man like that keep his freedom? The very fact that these doubts arise only adds additional credence to this provoking and mind-challenging debate.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

- | | | |
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| 42 Roman river | | 54 —meter |



Beats 2d-Place Sweden, 3-1, in Final Game

Russia Wins 8th Straight Hockey Title

STOCKHOLM, March 30 (UPI).—Russia beat Sweden, 3-1, in the final game of the 1970 world ice hockey championships today to capture its eighth consecutive title.

The hard-checking Swedes had a 1-0 lead until three minutes from the end of the second period when they collapsed in the face of a Russian two-goal explosion within 15 seconds.

From then on it was smooth sailing for the defending world champions, who outskated, outshot and outscored the home club in front of almost 10,000 fans in the Johanneshov ice stadium.

The Swedes finished second in the tournament, with Czechoslovakia third and Finland fourth. The Russians went through the tournament with only one loss—4-2 at the hands of the Swedes in their first clash—and nine wins. The Swedes won seven, lost two and tied one game.

The Russians did most of the skating and shooting in the first

period but defensive play by the Swedish center—and brilliant goaltending by Leif Holmqvist in the Swedish net—kept the world champions from scoring.

It was the Swedes who got the first goal only eight seconds into the second period when center Haakan Wickberg took a pass from winger Stefan Karlsson and slapped the puck past Russian goalie Viktor Konovalenko from 20 feet out.

Konovalenko went down to block the puck but he was too slow for the sliding shot, which went under his pads.

The Russians finally broke into the scoring column at 17:06 of the second period when Vladimir Petrov converted a pass from Boris Mikhailov. They added another at 17:23.

Vladimir Viktorov, selected best player of the game, picked up the puck at mid-ice, curled Swedish defenseman and shot the goal past Holmqvist from 15 feet out.

Alexander Maltsev, the 21-year-old top scorer of the tournament, got Russia's third tally 5:42 minutes into the third period.

In today's first game, Finland beat Czechoslovakia, 5-3, in their last match of the tournament.

The game was meaningless as Finland lost its chance of challenging Czechoslovakia for third place by losing to East Germany Saturday.

The Finns were up for the game and took a 2-0 lead after five minutes. It wasn't a contest after that.

Finnish goalie Urpo Ylienen, who stopped 37 out of 40 shots, was voted best player of the game.

A total of 87 sportswriters and radio and TV commentators from 11 nations selected the following tournament all-star sextet:

Goalie—Viktor Konovalenko, Russia.

Defensemen—Jan Suchy of Czechoslovakia (right) and Lenart Svoboda of Sweden (left).

Forwards—Alexander Maltsev, Russia (right wing); Vladimir Petrov (center); and Anatoly Firsov, Russia (left wing).

Place Open for Canada.

STOCKHOLM, March 30 (AP).—Canada will be included in the B pool of next year's world ice hockey championships in Switzerland, the International Ice Hockey Federation congress decided yesterday at its final session in connection with the 1970 world tournament.

"We left a place open for Canada, and now it's up to them," John P. Ahern, the IIEF president, said. "The possibility of Canada entering the A pool was not even mentioned at the congress," Ahern added.

The Canadians can enter with the condition that they do not include professionals on their team. A renewed Canadian request for the use of pros in the 1971 tournament was turned down at an earlier congress session here.

Volinn, who expressed disappointment to participate in the B group next year, it will have to begin in the C group, when it decides to re-join the world championships.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION					
Team	W	L	T	GF	GA
Boston	28	13	3	257	197
Chicago	28	13	3	254	192
Montreal	27	10	3	255	184
Pittsburgh	26	12	4	232	184
Detroit	26	11	3	232	177
New York	26	12	3	211	209
Toronto	26	13	1	216	209

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA
St. Louis	27	11	1	218	178
Pittsburgh	27	12	3	256	219
Oakland	21	23	5	182	266
San Jose	21	23	5	182	266
Los Angeles	12	30	3	161	280

Sunday's Results

Team	Score	Opponent
Chicago	4	Toronto 2
St. Louis	2	Detroit 2
Los Angeles	1	San Jose 2
San Jose	1	Los Angeles 2
Los Angeles	1	San Jose 2
San Jose	1	Los Angeles 2

Exhibition Baseball

Team	Score	Opponent
Atlanta	2	Baltimore 1
Los Angeles	2	New York 1
Los Angeles	2	New York 1
Los Angeles	2	New York 1
Los Angeles	2	New York 1
Los Angeles	2	New York 1

Knot NBA Playoff Series at 1-1

Suns Overcome Lakers, 114-101

By Mal Florence

LOS ANGELES, March 30.—The Phoenix Suns came on strong in the fourth quarter to down the Los Angeles Lakers, 114-101, at the Forum last night and even their semi-final NBA western division playoff series.

Each team has now won once as the series shifts to Phoenix for two games Thursday and Saturday.

Neither team could grab a commanding lead. The score was tied, 47-47, at halftime.

Phoenix started fast, as it did Wednesday night, beating the Lakers down the floor on the break. When Los Angeles called time out, it was trailing, 10-3.

The Lakers, behind Jerry West's outside shooting, then spurred by Reggie Miller's straight points, tied the Lakers led, 56-53, at the end of the first quarter. There were 15 lead changes and 13 ties in the opening 15 minutes.

Wilt Chamberlain did an effective job on the boards and he also blocked three shots cleanly. But the Suns, notably Paul Silas, were holding their own on the boards.

Mel Counts, replacing Happy Hairston, who was in foul trouble early, did a commendable guarding job on Connie Hawkins, the Suns' quick 6-8 forward.

Hairston returned in the second quarter and promptly picked up his fourth foul.

Neither team shot well from the floor. The Lakers shot 37.7 percent from the field in the first half compared to the Suns' 32.8 percent.

Elgin Baylor, who committed some costly turnovers, and Chamberlain were only 1-for-13 as an entry in the second quarter.

West, 8-for-13, led all scorers with 20 points at the break, while Hawkins (doing damage from the line) and Silas each had 11 points.

Wilt had eight rebounds in each quarter, but the Suns, paced by

Silas (11), Hawkins (8), and Hoyt (6), outscored the Lakers, 37-31, in the first half.

Stars to Move

WASHINGTON, March 30 (WP).—The Los Angeles Stars of the American Basketball Association will move to Albuquerque, N.M., next season, it was learned last night.

Bill Daniels, the Denver cable television executive who bought the franchise earlier this month, is withholding the announcement pending the Star's elimination from the playoffs.

But Daniels said, the AP reported, "I don't know where they got the story because it isn't true. We haven't decided yet whether to keep the club in Los Angeles, or move it to Salt Lake City, Albuquerque, or Kansas City."

Bill Sharman will be asked to remain as coach of the Stars, Vince Boryla, former Knicker star and coach, will be the general manager.

McQueen to Race

MILAN, Italy, March 30 (Reuters).—Film star Steve McQueen will pair with world motor racing champion Jackie Stewart in a Porsche 917 at the Le Mans 24-hour race in June. Gulf Oil Co., which will back the team, said it will make a film based on the race.

Drysdale Upset By Hewitt, Laver, Gonzales in Semis

JOHANNESBURG, March 30 (UPI).—Bob Hewitt, South Africa's Australian-born Davis Cup star, today entered the men's singles semi-finals of the South Africa Open tennis championships by defeating South African pro Cliff Drysdale, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Fred McMillan, who dumped second seeded Tom Okker in the previous round, today entered the last eight with a 6-2, 6-4, 6-3 victory over rookie British Pro Mark Cox, the 10th seed.

Rod Laver of Australia, the top seed, had little trouble with South African Ray Moore, winning 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Fernando Gonzalez of Los Angeles, pacing himself well in the high altitude of the Ellis Park Stadium, beat South Africa's Bob Maud, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

In the women's singles, South African Marianne Brummer continued her scintillating feats by beating Australian Judy Tegart Dalton, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5, to enter the last eight. Annette D. Flooy beat her South African compatriot Pat Walden, 7-9, 6-3, 6-0; Virginia Wade, Britain, beat Francesca Durr, France, 6-4, 7-5; Billie Jean King, Long Beach, Calif., beat Lesley Hunt, Australia, 6-4, 6-1; Kerry Melville, Australia, beat Winnie Shaw, Britain, 7-5, 6-4; Ann Jones, Britain, beat Brenda Kirk, South Africa, 6-3, 6-1.

SPORTIN' LIFE: 'Yes, Mr. Shean'

By Mike Katz

MADRID, March 30.—The martini disappeared slowly, one after another, and Mr. Shean sank deeper into the easy chair at the British Club and changed the topic again.

He was back on baseball.

"Say, I read in The Tribune that Curt Flood got to second base in his suit against baseball. You know, he's really knocked the hell out of baseball. They'll be in a wild state if he wins."

"You know, Gallagher and Shean were the only act in show business where the straight man had the punch lines. Take the song where Shean goes to see the Venus de Milo and Gallagher says it's too bad about her arms. Then Shean sings:

"I didn't see any arms, Mr. Gallagher."

"Where were you looking, Mr. Shean?"

"See? Gallagher gets the punch line."

Little Larry Shean made the big effort to sit up and was rewarded with another sip of martini. At 72, Mr. Shean's legs aren't so good any more.

"I used to dance you know," he said, and tapped out a few steps from his chair. "Lots of complicated steps and everything. Now, I can hardly stand up."

He interrupted a discussion of Denny McLain ("Gee, what a dope he was") to tell a couple of dirty jokes.

"...shoot the dog," he concluded and looked up to see if he got a laugh. He did. For seven years, while the other half of one of vaudeville's biggest hits has been living in retirement in Burbank, Calif., Larry Shean has been getting laughs in Madrid. He had been living in Hollywood ("and going to Dodger Stadium maybe two, three times a week") when his son, a commercial artist work-

ing in Madrid, invited him here to live.

"That's the hell am I going to do in Madrid, I told him. But he said, come on over for two weeks and if you don't like it, you can go back. Anyway, he went back after a year, but I'm still here."

Ed Gallagher and Al Shean, the original act, broke up in the early twenties. Ed Gallagher died in 1925, Al Shean in 1949. Their sons, Ed Jr. and Larry, revived the act in the thirties, at first just for some radio commercials to sell used cars.

"We had a contest and we gave \$15 off on a used car for people to write a Gallagher and Shean song," he said. "Of course, everybody won. What the hell, \$15."

You know, the Marx Brothers are my cousins. Yeah, my father's sister is their mother. I knew them in Chicago before they made it. My father once wrote a piece for them for school, but he left out the part for Harpo.

"So Harpo asked my father, what the hell am I going to do, and my father told him just to wear some funny clothes and make funny faces."

"The only things I miss here are watching baseball games and American food—Maine lobster, boy, what I wouldn't do for some Maine lobster."

He lives in the best pension in Madrid, where he is called Senior Larry. His day begins at ten minutes to 12 so he can listen to the news on Armed Forces Network radio.

"The last five minutes are sports," he said. "That's how I already know yesterday's exhibition baseball scores."

And, of course, he listens to the game of the week.

"But most of the time I'm here at the club. This is some club. We've got a snooker table and another bar and a TV room. I like to watch the snooker games. They've got some good players here. I still shoot some, but only a game or two. I can't stand up any more. Anyway, I stand up just long enough. You don't like snooker much. Too much luck. It's not like straight pool."

"Boy, what a bad character George Burns was in those days. I used to kick him out of my dressing room. He was always snoring, and gruff. Anyway, at that time, Benny Ryan of Ryan and White—that was George White, who did the Scandals later on—had this sweetheart, Grace Allen, who was in a act where she would come out dressed up nicely and sing, straight, mind you, but everybody laughed. She was always funny."

"Anyway, one night Benny and I were sitting in the audience watching her when he said he wanted to find some gruff guy to pair her with for an act. So I said, what about that guy I was always hanging around, George Burns, and Benny said, perfect. Anyway, Burns and Allen were an instant hit, and of course, Benny lost his sweetheart."

"I always pick the Dodgers," said Mr. Shean, starting another martini. "Sometimes I pick the Yankees. I think I think they're better than Cincinnati. You can pick the rest yourself. The American League? I don't follow it."

"You know, I used to be a pretty good golfer. In fact the last time I saw George Burns was when he played golf in Chicago. And once I had a chance to become an assistant pro in Sioux City, Iowa, but there was no money in it in those days."

"Besides, I was hooked on show business. You know, there's no business like show business."

The Scoreboard

CHINA—At Belgrade, the chess team of the Soviet Union took a 4-1 lead over the Soviet team as Soviet grandmaster Mikhail Botvinnik defeated Yugoslav grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric, 3-2, in a former world champion, playing with the black pieces, won after 60 moves on the eighth day.

Vietnam is worth a point and a draw half point. A board-by-board rundown of day-day results:

1. East Germany (Denmark)—Soviet (USSR): draw.

2. Soviet (USSR): draw.

3. Soviet (USSR): draw.

4. Soviet (USSR): draw.

5. Soviet (USSR): draw.

6. Soviet (USSR): draw.

7. Soviet (USSR): draw.

8. Soviet (USSR): draw.

9. Soviet (USSR): draw.

10. Soviet (USSR): draw.

STOCKHOLM, March 30 (AP).—The Chicago Black Hawks moved into a tie for the East Division lead yesterday, beating Toronto, 4-0, on Tony Esposito's record 15th shutout this season while Boston was settling for a 2-2 tie with Detroit.

It was Esposito's third shutout in the last four games and Chicago's 43rd victory of the season—five more than the Bruins have had.

If the two teams finish the season tied in points as they are now, Chicago would get first place on the basis of more victories and become the first team in NHL history to go from last to first in a single season.

The Black Hawks play Detroit once and Montreal twice this week. All of the East teams except Detroit have three games to play. The Red Wings have four remaining, the extra one being with the Toronto Maple Leafs, only team eliminated so far.

In the West, each squad has three to play with St. Louis's division title and Los Angeles's last-place finish the only certain ties.

Rangers 4, Canadiens 1

New York knocked off Montreal, 4-1, to tighten up the struggle for the final two playoff spots in the

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Menne Loses To Trevino In Playoff

MIAMI, Fla., March 30 (UPI).—Lee Trevino won the \$40,000 first prize in the National Airlines Open golf tournament yesterday when he defeated Bob Menne in a sudden-death playoff.

Bob Stanton of Sydney challenged the leaders throughout the day, coming from five strokes back to within a shot of the leaders at 275 on a five-under-par final round of 67. Stanton finished third.

Trevino and Menne both finished the tournament at 14-under-par. Trevino had been tied at the start of the final round and both shot one-under-par 71 yesterday.

Menne trailed by as many as two strokes during the last nine holes after completing the front nine at even par, a shot behind Trevino. But the Andover, Mass., golfer, playing under pressure he had never known in his 15 months on the tour, birdied the 17th hole and then held a 12-foot putt on the final hole to force the match into a sudden-death playoff.

Both golfers parred the first playoff hole. Menne drove into a trap on the 406-yard, par-four second hole, but recovered to be three and one-half feet from the pin in three strokes. Trevino had driven down the middle, but he missed the green on his second shot and wedged to within five feet. Trevino then sunk his putt and Menne missed.

The \$22,000 second prize was Menne's fastest paycheck. His highest previous finish was a tie for 20th in the San Antonio Open.

LEADING SCORES

Lee Trevino ... 69-68-68-71-274

Bob Menne ... 69-68-70-71-274

Bob Stanton ... 69-74-71-72-274

Dick Toft ... 69-74-71-72-274

Bruce Devlin ... 69-74-71-72-274

Bob E. Smith ... 69-74-71-72-274

Frank Beard ... 69-74-71-72-274

Mary Wickman ... 69-74-71-72-274

Bob E. Smith ... 69-74-71-72-274

Orville Moody ... 69-74-71-72-274

Homero Blandy ... 69-74-71-72-274

Bob E. Smith ... 69-74-71-72-274

Ron Roldo ... 69-74-71-72-274

Lionel Hebert ... 69-74-71-72-274

Oswald Weaver ... 69-74-71-72-274

Hale Irwin ... 69-74-71-72-274

Ted Davis ... 69-74-71-72-274

Gary Player ... 69-74-71-72-274

NBA Playoff Series at 1-1

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Art Buchwald

He's Going to Canada

WASHINGTON—My friend Adam's 19-year-old son came to the office to see me the other day.

"I've decided to go to Canada rather than serve in the United States Army."

"Is it because of the war in Vietnam?" I asked.

"No, it's just that I don't want to go to the post office."

"I don't understand."

"I have to live with my self and I don't think I could do it, knowing what I have done to somebody else's mail."

"But," I said, "I'm trying to talk him out of leaving the country, there's no guarantee just because you're in the U.S. Army, you will have to work in a post office. You might be assigned to running the railroad, in case they go out on strike."

"I don't care. Working on the railroad is as bad as working in the post office. One is as inhumane as the other."

"Would you consider working as an air controller, during their slowdown, immorally?"

"Yes I would. I don't think a man should go into the Army and do anything he doesn't be-

lieve in. I don't believe in aviation. It's a cruel and ruthless business."

"But the Army has more to offer than working in a post office, or on the railroad, or in air control. Why, with the proper training, you could even become a first class garbage man."

He shook his head. "It's no good trying to talk me into the bright things about soldiering. I know they're going to make me into a letter carrier."

"Why are you so sure?"

"Because when I got my draft notice, they asked me if I was afraid of dogs."

"That doesn't mean you'll automatically become a postman. I know many men now serving in the armed forces who have never seen a mail bag."

"But what about the ones who have? I know one kid I went to school with. He barely had six weeks of basic training and they pulled him out and sent him to the Grand Central Post Office to sort packages. His mother hasn't heard from him since."

"But that's probably because of the strike," I said. "If soldiers aren't going to handle the mail in this country, who is?"

"Don't try to talk me out of it. I know what will happen. I'll go and they'll brainwash me. They'll say that I don't know, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night can stay me from my appointed rounds. Once you take that oath you're committed."

"You're being too pessimistic," I said. "What's to prevent you as a soldier from replacing a fireman or a policeman or even a social worker during a municipal strike? Just because you put on the uniform of the U.S. Army doesn't mean you'll be assigned to the mail."

"I'd rather be a live coward," he said, "than a dead zip code breaker."

"But if you go to Canada and the postal strike is over, you won't be permitted to come back to the United States."

"I've made up my mind. I've seen what's happened to other GIs who worked in the post office. They've become obedient and mean and cruel. Give a guy a chance canceling machines and he becomes an animal. They're not going to make me into a monster."

"Look, instead of making you work in the post office, suppose the Army assigned you to Saigon. How would you feel then?"

"Well," he said, "that would be different."

In Her Head—A Century of Piano Playing

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK (NYT)—Rosina Lhevinne was 90 years old Sunday.

Last week this matriarch of music, this tiny lady who was playing in public until six years ago, this teacher who produced such stars as Van Cliburn, John Browning and Misha Diabler, this product of the Moscow Conservatory who was married to the colossal pianist Josef Lhevinne, this veteran on the faculty of the Juilliard School—last week Mrs. Lhevinne was talking about this and that in her apartment in the Bronx.

Naturally, she was mostly talking about pianists. She had attended one of Scriabin's Richter's recitals and was still in a glow about it.

"I love him, I mean," Mrs. Lhevinne hastily added, "I love his playing."

Was that a giggle from the 90-year-old throat?

She was wearing a print dress and she looked like Princess Anastasia or somebody from the imperial court at St. Petersburg. Her eyes are good, her hearing is good, her diminutive body is still sturdy though now she walks with a cane, and she still puts in a few hours a day of practice. "Certainly," she said, "to demonstrate to the pupils, you have to practice."

She has 22 youngsters, most of whom she teaches at her home in a room dominated by a Steinway "B" on which is piled music of every description, and on which she plays a few minutes each day. She invariably refers to her husband, who died in 1944, as Mr. Lhevinne.

She has seen them all come and go, the great ones, the minor ones. In her head, in her ears, in front of those wise

At 90, Rosina Lhevinne still practices the piano a few hours every day.

NYT.



old eyes, is the century's history of piano playing. And when she talks about great pianists of the past, it is not from hearsay.

"Josef Hofmann," she says, "I met him first in 1899 in Tiflis, where Mr. Lhevinne was teaching. Nobody in the world could touch Hofmann at that time. I will tell you a story about Hofmann. He had a photographic memory. When he came to Tiflis, he visited our house. We were talking. On the piano was Liszt's 'Lorelei.' Hofmann looked at it. 'This I have never played,' he told Mr. Lhevinne, turning the pages. 'It is a beautiful piece,' he said. That night he gave his concert. Certainly we all went. He played many encores. At the last encore he looked at where Mr. Lhevinne and I were sitting, gave a wink, and played the 'Lorelei.' Mr. Lhevinne never got over it. He of course knew the piece, and it was his own repertoire, and he said that Hofmann played it exactly as written."

She spoke of legendary figures: Scriabin. "He was a poetic pianist, very romantic. But he did not have a very big technique," Leopold Godowsky. "His technique was incomparable. Nobody has had or will have such a technique. We all learned from him. He had a marvelous legato." Moriz Rosenthal. "That was a real technique. It was big, with tremendous power, not as refined as Godowsky's technique, but tremendous. Rosenthal had a big, strong, muscular body. He was a story about Rosenthal. Once he went into a restaurant, before his concert, and asked for three steaks. For a long time he was waiting for the steaks. 'Where are my steaks?' he asked the

waiter. 'I am waiting for your guests,' the waiter said. 'But the steaks are for me,' said Rosenthal. Nobody these days eats before a concert. They are too nervous. But not Rosenthal."

The conversation veered to conductors, and the mentioned Arthur Nikisch. "I had the great privilege of playing with him. It was magnificent. My piece was the Hummel B Minor Concerto. I will tell you a story about Nikisch. Mr. Lhevinne played with him in Leipzig with Tchaikovsky's B Flat Minor. We arrived in Leipzig the day before the concert to speak with him about tempos. He was not there. The next morning he did not show up for rehearsal. We did not see him until just before the concert. He came in and greeted my husband, Grigori Golt. Nah, Lhevinne, what would you like to tell me? Nothing? Good. The only reason we would need a rehearsal is if you want to play the Tchaikovsky in B Minor instead of B Flat Minor. It was a wonderful performance."

Mrs. Lhevinne came to the Juilliard graduate school when it was opened in 1924. She is the only original faculty member left. Until she was 76 years old, she took all her pupils single-handed. Now she has two assistants, Martin Canin and Howard Aibel, both former students. They give the students some Lhevinne basics. She is particular about arm and hand position, and wants relaxed muscles from shoulders clear to the tips of the fingers. "You must carry the piano, not hit it. Mr. Lhevinne always said that when you love somebody, you don't roar 'hello!' you sweetly say 'he-e-lo-o-o-o-o.' Perhaps there is almost no love in music today."

We have too many young pianists who go to concerts not to listen to the music but to count the pianist's mistakes."

She is also very particular in her teaching about the pedal. "I forget who said it Hans von Bülow or somebody, but it is really true. The pedal is the soul of the piano. Anybody can get about six levels of nuance with normal pedaling."

"But we try for much more. I teach my pupils what I call the trembling pedal, constantly in motion. Certainly you can get much more variety that way."

"This summer Mrs. Lhevinne will be going to Aspen, Colo., where she has taught for the last 15 years. She has no idea of giving up that extra work. She loves it there. 'Of course,' she says, 'I can plan only from one day to tomorrow. But yet, I must be there. The altitude does not bother me. It seems to bother some of the young people, but it does not bother me.' Looking over her 90 years, Mrs. Lhevinne is content. Her two children, Don and Mariana, are married and living in California. She has done the things in life she has most wanted to do. She likes young people. She likes her Claremont Avenue apartment, where she has been living for the past 24 years. She loves her maid, Sarah Crump, who has been with her for 47 years.

"One thing I would like to say," Mrs. Lhevinne ended. "Certainly I am a graduate of the Moscow Conservatory. I was there from 1908 to 1918, and I graduated with the Gold Medal. But I consider Juilliard my alma mater and America my homeland. Please write that. And don't let anybody tell you that the age of great piano playing is over."

PEOPLE: What Happened To Greer Garson

On the occasion of the revival of "Madame Miniver" on French TV and as a public service to all of you who have been asking yourselves "What happened to Greer Garson?" it is our pleasure to report that the Irish-born actress, now 57, is extremely alive, belle and living in Dallas. Still happily married to third husband Buddy Fogelson, 69, the oil tycoon she wed in 1949, Mrs. Garson is semi-retired from the films. A dabbler in archaeology, occasional contributor of recipes to women's magazines and frequent hostess at her Texas ranch, the actress's preferred avocation is world travel, which she finds stimulating if not broadening. "My motto," says Mrs. Garson, "is 'wide horizons and a narrow waist.'"



Greer Garson

English housewives, it seems, are still a little squeamish over eating meat that is pre-tenderized by injection of fluid into cattle two minutes before slaughter. Their fears are unfounded, said Eric Fritchard the other day, and proceeded to prove his point. Fritchard, director of the British branch of Swift and Co., injected himself with the tenderizing fluid—made of vegetable protein, figs and pineapple—on "The only result," said Mr. Fritchard, "was that I hadly wanted to urinate."

BOFFO: Ethel Merman, as the newest—say the best—star of "Hello, Dolly!" now in its seventh year on Broadway, "Standing ovations unparalleled in Broadway history," writes Washington Post critic Richard Coe. "Curiously touching . . . The St. James Theater blows its roof . . . Surely Victor will have to cut another 'original cast.'"

Merman's whoppyly sung, daily funny Dolly is the star-pleasure of the lot," says Coe. "Not even a red wig. It is less theatrical than originator Carol Channing's and less uninhibited than Pearl Bailey's. By holding back from all she might do, the Merman makes the gentlest of the Dollys, a creative use of image-busting. Merman gentle? Well, she is." EX-PECTING: Yoko Ono, in October, Husband John Lennon, always original, broke the news to a London disarmament rally with the announcement that "We are having a baby for peace." COOL: Prince Philip, who, upon arrival in Sydney with his family for the start of their tour of Australia, was accompanied by a nine-year-old boy much taken with the prince's

Admiral-of-the-Fleet and "How many medals have you got, mate?" asked the boy, "don't know," replied Philip never counted them.

The New Folies Theatre, Francisco's last bastion of lequese, is closing down, for lack of patrons. "W-I folding because we're making money," said a Tinsy Beaker. "We were able to pay as much as a week to the top stars and clear a profit. We're because it was too much grind."

"Under your column of 24," writes John Biergart Modena, Italy, "is a class ad announcing the sale of Krasy, Kangaroo, 'View Easter.' As a frequent visitor to St. Anton, allow me to out that the restaurant is a rather splendid vista over Stanger Valley."

From drinks of water to authorized lions in the lengths to which kids go to postpone the final ing of the bedroom light limitless. One of the all-procrastinators, though, has to be the little Englishman quoted in Women's Realm, had just learned to read who wasn't about to relin the new joy without a token struggle. "Please n my," he said when asked the third time to put out light, "just let me finish word."

—DICK BORABAC

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TOLEDO: In a hurry? We can make for you your design. Austin, Texas: 551-1234.

AUSTIN: A visit to Austin, Texas, for the most complete selection of American goods. Austin, Texas: 551-1234.

EDUCATION

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE: All Doucet, Rappaport, Paris 10. The oldest and most modern French school in the world.

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FRENCH CONVERSATION by audio-visual method. French language. French language. French language.

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FAYOL'S BREXIDEX: exclusive offers Old English. Fayol's Brexide. Fayol's Brexide.

HOW MANY BITES DID THAT DOGGIE GET IN THE TRIBUNE?

Mrs. E. of Paris got just the bite she needed from her ad. It reads:

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1960 TRIMMERS 1200 cc. 12,000 miles, son 1000. Left-hand drive. French. Bred in England. Bred in England. Bred in England.

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FRENCH WOMAN: We'll exchange U.S. currency (interior business). Paris: 968-30-32, after 5 p.m.

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